The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL APPROPRIATION DEFEATED.

THE DEBATE—WHAT GOV. TILDEN INTENDED TO DO REGARDING THE MATTER—IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE LEGISLATURE WILL ADJOURN ON THE 14TH INST.—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 4, 1875.

There is a general activity apparent among the politicians at the capital to-day, and there is as large a gathering of well-known public men here as there has been at any time this session, excepting, perhaps, during the United States Senatorial canvass. The session of 1875 is palpably drawing to a close, and it is generally conceded now that the *sine die* adjournment will not be procrastinated beyond the 14th of May. This is what brings the crowd to the capital. Among the notable persons here are John Kelly, ex-Alderman Flanagan, ex-Supervisor "Jimmy" Hayes, Commissioner Disbecker, Sheriff Conner, Gen. W. W. Averill, Jackson S. Schultz, Commissioner Forrest, ex-Superintendent Casserly, Congressman "Archie" Bliss, William C. Kingsley, Thomas Kinsella, ex-Commissioner Wheeler, George D. Lord, of Rochester, and John Kernan, of Utica.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Assembly got a severe attack of acute economy this morning. When the Appropriation bill for new work and extraordinary repairs on the canals came up for third reading and final passage, nearly one-half of the House was ready to make speeches against the appropriation of $500,000 for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal. The appropriation was finally stricken out, and there are two motives ascribed by various parties to account for the proceeding, neither of them having any connection whatever with the right or the wrong of the question involved. As nearly as can be judged, one-half of those who voted against the appropriation did so as a matter of retaliation against Davis, of Washington, on personal, political, and Canal Ring grounds. On the other hand, it is asserted, with some show of reliabilty, that the Tammany delegation voted against it so as to save the Governor the trouble and possible consequent embarrassment of a veto. It is stated by certain parties that he told a Senator last night that if the bill came to him with this $500,000 item in it, he should veto it, and John Kelly's instructions to the delegation saved his Excellency from this necessity.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Barrow, of Onondaga, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the appropriation, and made a speech in support of his motion, followed by T. C. Campbell, of New-York, on the same side. Then Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, moved to strike out $40,000 for two bridges on Salina street, Syracuse, over the Erie and Oswego Canals. This brought Mr. Alvord to his feet in defense of the bill and in opposition to both motions, claiming that the Champlain Canal had been one of the best paying canals in the State, and one of the most important, connecting, as it did, the waters of Lake Champlain with the Hudson, and connecting, by way of the Caughnawaga Canal, the river and the lake with the waters of the St. Lawrence. Only last year the Legislature had voted $500,000 for this enlargement of the prism, so as to harmonize with the locks. He claimed that it was of the highest importance that this work, which had already been begun, should be completed, so as to foster the increasing iron and lumber trade of the northern sections of the State, and to encourage our commerce with Canada in coal, iron, and timber. Messrs. Dessar and Daly, of New-York, next addressed the House in opposition to the motion, and were followed by Messrs. Miller, of Herkimer, and Tremain, of Onondaga, the former supporting the Champlain appropriation and the latter speaking more directly in support of the Syracuse bridge appropriations. Davis, of Washington, was next in defense of the appropriations, who said he was astonished at the action of the New-York City members who favored this motion. New-York City was at the mouth of the great water-way to the West, and he deemed it to the interest of that City that the perfection of the canal system should be stimulated by every proper means. The importance of the Western transportation trade in the eyes of private capitalists could be appreciated by the efforts the New-York Central Railroad was making by the doubling of its tracks and extending of all its facilities at a cost of $40,000,000, so as to secure control of that commerce. The Canadian Parliament, with only some few miles of canals to control, were alive to the situation, and when an appropriation of one or two or even six millions was moved to improve their canal system, it was not found that the members from Montreal, the Canadian port and metropolis, rose in their seats to oppose it and check the commercial prosperity of that city. The Champlain Canal was begun in 1823 and completed in 1832, at a cost of $921,000, and it had already paid in to the State making allowance for all that had been expended in its maintenance and improvement since that time, a handsome revenue. Up to Jan. 1, 1875, it had earned $6,100,000, and was entitled to some consideration other than being looked upon as a pauper enterprise. In the development of our own State, through its iron, coal, and lumber resources, it was well worthy of encouragement. There were moved on the canals last year 5,650,000 feet of lumber, of which 2,500,000 feet were moved on the Champlain Canal alone, and 1,800,000 feet of that amount came from Canada. Some years ago Montreal received annually from the West and shipped only about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year her receipts amounted to 20,000,000 bushels. In conclusion, he hoped the motion would not prevail, and that members would see the importance of encouraging our commerce and extending its facilities. Mr. Daly, of New-York, moved to amend by making the appropriation $300,000.

The questions were separately taken. First Mr. Daly's motion was voted down. Then the appropriation for the Syracuse bridges was stricken out, and lastly Mr. Barrow's motion to strike out the Champlain appropriation was carried by a vote of 74 to 31, Republicans and Democrats voting on both sides. A large number of bills was passed by the House, but none of general public importance. The rapid transit bills were this morning postponed and made the special order for to-night in Committee of the Whole.

PASSAGE OF BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Fifty-two bills were passed by the Senate to-day. Among this large number are several relating particularly to New-York City. The bill providing for the payment by the City of the salaries of the Judge and Clerk of the Court of Arbitration, and Senator Gross' bill directing the Clerk of the Common Council to publish on the 1st of October, in not exceeding fifteen newspapers, a notice of the Municipal offices to be filled at the next ensuing election, were both passed. On the passage of the former bill, Senators Jacobs and Ledwith alone voted no. Two of Senator Booth's bills were also passed to-day. One of them authorizes the correction of the assessment for the Eightieth street sewer improvement, and the other repeals the law passed May 20, 1869, which threw upon the City one-half of the cost of street improvements, and authorized the issue of City Improvement Stock to meet the expense. The latter law is general in its language, but it will be remembered that it was passed on the occasion of the widening of Church street, and was intended to apply to that particular case. Other noticeable bills which were passed were those providing for the payment of jurors on protracted trials, referring, of course, to the Beecher case; providing for the forfeiture of property in certain cases, such as when it is used in dog or cock-fighting; defining the forms preliminary to the increase of their stock by telegraph companies; and, finally, the bill allowing the consolidation of railroads whose tracks form a continuous line. Although the number of other bills passed was, as above mentioned, very large, they were of a local character and without general interest.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

From the Finance Committee Senator Wood reported favorably the bill increasing the salaries of State Prison Agents and Wardens from $2,000 to $4,000, and of physicians from $1,200 to $1,500. The bill only seemingly increases the salaries named, as these officers have been in the habit of getting an equal amount by additions in the Supply bill, a course which is this year prevented by one of the new Constitutional amendments. Senator Wood also reported a bill authorizing Kings County to purchase the State Arsenal at Brooklyn for an armory.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Museum on Manhattan square in Central Park, was ordered to a third reading, and so also was Senator Ledwith's bill appropriating $20,000, to be distributed through the Department of Charities and Correction in sums of $50 each to adult blind persons who are not cared for in any public or private institution. The two most important bills which were considered among the general orders were merely progressed, and the committee given leave to sit again. The first of these bills was introduced by Mr. T. C. Campbell, and provides for the abolishment of the office of Canal Appraiser, and the establishment of a State Board of Audit, to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor. To this bill Senator Woodin objected on the ground of the expense arising from the useless multiplication of State officers. He moved as an amendment, which was still pending when the committee rose, that the Board of Audit should consist of the Controller, Secretary of State, and Auditor. The second of the progressed bills was the one introduced by Mr. Davis. It provides for the transfer to the Canal Commissioners of the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Canal Repairs, and for a reform of the system of letting canal contracts. One of the provisions of the bill is that preliminary estimates of canal work shall be as accurate as possible, and to this clause Senator Woodin raised the objection that no estimate of quantities whatever should be given to the contractors, as, if they were obliged to make their own estimates and bid for the work in gross, unbalanced bids would be impossible.

THE STATE REFORMATORIES.

Some time since the Senate passed a bill fixing the salaries of the Superintendents of the "outside" buildings, as they are called—meaning the State institutions at Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Middletown, and Elmira—and sent it to the Assembly for concurrence. To-day the bill was returned, with all reference to the Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory stricken out, and with the salaries of the other officers fixed at $3,000 each. In these amendments the Senate concurred, and the struggle over the Elmira Reformatory is, consequently, now transferred to the Supply bill, when the item will come up alone and its fate be decided on its merits. Apparently this is a matter of small importance, but it acquires additional interest when it is known that the whole difficulty between the Governor and Speaker McGuire arose out of the former's refusal to accede to the latter's request for the removal of the Superintendent of the Reformatory in the city of Elmira. Hence the struggle over this Superintendency is really a more important matter than merely whether the officer named shall receive $3,000 or $4,000 per year, which is the form the question externally assumes.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

At the evening session of the Senate, Senator Lowery introduced a bill having for its object the establishment of houses of detention for women and children awaiting trial, and for witnesses. The remainder of the evening was spent in consideration of general orders. Among the bills ordered to a third reading was the one forbidding the use of salt to remove snow from the streets. By an amendment curves and switches of railroads are excepted from the provisions of the bill. The only other noticeable bills ordered to a third reading was one authorizing the sale of the Kings County State Arsenal in Brooklyn for an armory, and a second which originated in the Assembly and incorporates the Western Railroad Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of building and operating a railroad from Bogota to the Magdalena River in the United States of Colombia.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The Senate Committee on Cities gave a hearing this afternoon, at which Homer A. Nelson appeared in favor of the Campbell bill establishing a Department of Street-cleaning in New-York City. John H. Strahan also appeared in favor of the Hess-Booth bill, allowing the Police Department to clean the streets by contract. Later in the evening the committee decided to report the former bill adversely. A hearing was also given by the same committee upon the bill prohibiting any slaughtering within the limits of New-York City, except by establishments already in operation, which, of course, would prohibit the establishment of the proposed abattoir at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. Jackson S. Schultz opposed the bill, on the ground that the heavy export trade of New-York City in pork rendered the abattoir a commercial necessity. Horatio Reed, of the Produce Exchange, claimed that the abattoir was the only means of avoiding the nuisance of numerous small slaughter-houses. He also claimed that the abattoir was not a monopoly, since it was open to any small slaughterers who might choose to take stock in it. On the other hand, Father Young, a priest of the Paulist Church at Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, protested against the abattoir for the reason that it would render almost valueless all property in its neighborhood. Upon this bill the committee reached no decision. The Senate Committee on Cities have received an earnest protest from the German Tax-payers' Association against the passage of the Riverside Park and Avenue bill.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OFFERED TO EX-SENATOR PRATT, OF INDIANA, AND ACCEPTED BY HIM.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 4.—Hon. D. D. Pratt, ex-United States Senator, has accepted the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, tendered him by President Grant yesterday.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE EXPECTED TO REPORT TO-MORROW—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES MADE BY SENATOR KELLOGG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the subject of the terminal charges on grain in New-York and Buffalo may be expected soon, and it is hoped as early as to-morrow. As the committee is merely an investigating committee, it will not make any recommendations in its report, but will only state the existing facts as found by it. The two principal points involved are, first, the amount of the terminal charges, and, second, whether it is dictated by any association or combination. As to the first point, it is understood the committee will report a total terminal charge in New-York of five cents per bushel or a fraction more, and in Buffalo of from six to seven cents per bushel, thus making the total charges at both ends of the canal to amount to nearly twelve cents, or four times the sum charged by the State for transportation over 365 miles of immensely expensive artificial water way. The committee will also further report that in New-York these charges, although remarkably uniform, are not dictated by any association or combination, but that, on the other hand, the Buffalo Elevating Association, a corporation named after the city in which its business lies is an exclusive monopoly, and does practically dictate the charges at that port. The following facts, which are given upon the authority of Senator Kellogg, who discovered them by a personal search among the records of the Secretary of State's office, will illustrate the method of operation by this corporation, and is also conclusive upon the question as to whether the charges of the association, as indicated by its immense profits, are not so extortionate as to warrant their compulsory reduction. In 1854 the Buffalo Elevating and Storing Company was organized with a capital stock of $60,000. For nine years the corporation did an independent business, but at the end of that time its capital stock was reduced to $16 000, divided into 640 shares of $25 each, and its property was leased to the Buffalo Elevating Association, that being the method by which the larger association swallows all lesser ones. But so far as its stockholders were concerned the Buffalo Elevating and Storing Company still maintained a separate existence. In 1864, the year following the making of the lease above mentioned, the company paid a cash dividend of $15 per share of $35. In 1865, of $25 in 1866 of $15, in 1867 of $20, and in 1868 of $15. Since 1868 the Company has made no annual report, but it is known that in the eleven years, since 1864, it has paid to its stockholders dividends amounting to $103,893 67, which is almost equal to a total profit in that period of 650 per cent. on the capital invested, amounting only to [illegible] annual profit of nearly sixty per cent. The argument to be drawn from this simple statement of facts is, that it is unjust to the people at large, that they should be taxed in order to reduce the cost of transportation from the lakes to tide-water when of the total charges complained of, private corporations exact four-fifths.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

THE GOVERNOR ASKED TO VETO THE BILL —HIS REPLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—The Governor gave a hearing this morning to persons opposed to the passage of the bill authorizing the completion, at a cost of $500,000, of the Hempstead reservoir, which is intended to furnish the City of Brooklyn with a further supply of water. Among the gentleman who appeared in opposition to the bill were E. T. Backhouse, Samuel Hutchinson, Daniel Macabe, Samuel McElroy, and Henry Strubling. The chief points of their argument were that the reservoir was not needed, and that the work had been prosecuted in a most extravagant manner, and without letting it to the lowest bidder. The Governor replied somewhat sharply that the proper time to oppose the bill was when it was before the Legislature, and not when it came before him with the necessity of making an examination in a limited time; furthermore, he said, that there were many bills which he could not veto as Governor that he would not vote for as legislator. He then dismissed the delegation, with the understanding that there would be a further hearing upon the subject.

THE FORT TICONDEROGA CENTENNIAL.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES FOR NEXT MONDAY—"IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH AND THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS."

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 4.—The following programme is the order of exercises for the Centennial Celebration, Monday, May 10, has been issued:

"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Centennial at Ticonderoga, Monday, May 10, 1875, commemorating the capture of the fort.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Forenoon—Sunrise, reveille—one hundred guns; consolidation of organized bodies and review, under command of Gen. Hammond; refreshments; pic-nic.

Afternoon—Formation of line; organizations and citizens. Procession moves to the fort grounds, over the route taken by Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775, and drawn up about the Speaker's stand. Prayer, music, addresses by prominent men; grand parade and military tactics; ranks broken and places of special interest visited; escorting of guests to cars and boats; parting salute.

It was expected that Rev. Joseph Cook would be among the orators for the occasion, but a letter from him received here to-day indicates that he will not be able to attend.

Arrangements are being made for transportation, and the facilities are such that there will probably be a large attendance from New-York and Vermont. Trains and boats will land guests at the fort grounds.

A REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

ONE YEAR AT SEA—MUTINY ON SHIP-BOARD.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—The ship King Philip, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, from this port, cleared and sailed hence Friday, May 15, 1874, with a cargo of coal. While proceeding down Chesapeake Bay her crew mutinied, and a fire, discovered among her cargo, was said to have been of incendiary origin. The mutiny was quelled by assistance from the Naval School, and the ship proceeded on her voyage. At sea she sprung a leak and put into Rio for repairs. Here a riot occurred, in the course of which one of the sailors was killed and several wounded by a mate of the ship, who was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment. She has made the voyage in one year, less twelve days.

BASE-BALL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The second championship game of base-ball between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Washington Club of this city to-day again resulted in a victory to the visitors, the score being as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic.....	4	0	1	3	4	1	5	3	0	—21
Washington.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

WASHINGTON.

THE BULLION DISCOVERIES IN THE COMSTOCK LODE.

REPORT OF PROF. SCHIRMER, OF THE DENVER MINT, TO PROF. LINDERMAN—THE PRODUCT IN 1875 $35,000,000, AND IN 1876 $50,000,000 — ANNUAL BULLION PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE AID OF TROOPS REFUSED TO COLLECT THE REVENUES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Director Linderman, of the Mint, furnishes important data touching the character and probable value of the bullion discoveries in the famous mines of the Comstock Lode in Nevada. In obedience to instructions from Director Linderman, Prof. Schirmer, of the Denver Mint, visited Virginia City in March last, and estimates that the probable production of the Comstock Lode for 1875 will be $35,000,000, and for 1876, $50,000,000. The yield of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines, alone, according to Prof. Schirmer's estimates, will be at the rate of $3,000,000 per month, as soon as the additional milling capacity, now in course of erection, shall be completed. The Belcher, Crown Point, and Consolidated Virginia, the three great mines of the Comstock Lode, have yielded during the forty-eight months ending March 31, 1875, $56,233,479. Prof. Schirmer's estimates of the yield of the Comstock lode will increase the annual bullion product of the United States for this year to $85,000,000, and for the next year to $100,000,000. The bullion yielded by the Comstock is known to commerce as "dore silver," or silver containing sufficient gold to defray the expense of separating the metals. Its average weight is about nine-tenths, and its value about sixty per cent. silver. The weight of the bullion to be dissolved in acid in order to separate the two metals will be about 1,000 tons per annum, and will consume about 3,000 tons of acid.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SMUGGLERS.

L. Cass Carpenter, a member of the last Congress, now an Internal Revenue Collector of one of the South Carolina districts, who was here last week soliciting the co-operation of the Army in collecting the revenue in his district, failed to secure the favor of Commissioner Douglass for his proposition. Collector Carpenter gave out a statement to the newspapers that illicit distillation was carried on in his section to an alarming extent, and that those engaged in that illegal work openly sold untaxed whisky on the streets from wagons in defiance of the revenue officers, several of whom had been murdered while attempting to suppress such sales. Upon investigation the Commissioner has been unable to discover the lawlessness described by Collector Carpenter. Disturbances have occurred in that vicinity, but not recently, and none have occurred since Carpenter's appointment to office, which was since the adjournment of Congress. The Commissioner informed Carpenter that he had better return to his field of duty, make an earnest effort to collect the revenue, and if he made apparent that he cannot discharge his duties without the aid of the military its assistance might then be invoked. The Commissioner does not believe in confronting the people with troops upon every pretext, and he informed the Collector that such aid should not be asked for until it is clearly established that the civil officers are powerless to execute the laws. Carpenter's application for military aid was referred to the Supervisor of the South Carolina District. As Carpenter was appointed Collector after the adjournment of Congress Mr. Douglass does not believe he has had time or opportunity to encounter the desperadoes whose sanguinary operations he reported to the department.

STRIKE OF PUBLIC WORKS LABORERS.

Many of the laborers on public works under contractors have struck for $1 50, the price paid being $1 a day. They yesterday and to-day assembled in large numbers, but their conduct has been peaceable. Much sympathy is expressed for them, as all agree that the sum paid is inadequate for labor of any kind. On the other hand the contractors assert it is all they can possibly afford to give, as the price paid for work and the loss sustained by the sale of District bonds leaves them without profit.

PROVISIONS FOR THE CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

The Indian Bureau has information to-day, from Special Commissioner Shanks, and also from unofficial sources, that the supplies so greatly needed for the Indians near Fort Sill and at the Wichita Agency have all gone forward from Caddo within the past few days. The insufficiency of provisions and the consequent suffering among the Indians there have been caused by the failure of the contractor to convey the supplies from Caddo to the reservations. He claims that their transportation heretofore has been rendered impossible by the extraordinary state of the roads and the bad weather.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Ralph Thayer, of Oakland, Md.; J. B. Murray, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; N. P. Sunderland, of Burlington, Iowa; Henry L. Robinson, of Washington Court-house, Ohio; D. S. Gilger, of Shamokin, Penn.; H. S. Park, of Henderson, Ky.; Oliver H. P. Kinney, of Waverly, N. Y.; David D. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio. The President to-day reappointed Lester Markham Postmaster at Madison, Ga.

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Judge Burnham, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, qualified and entered upon his duties to-day.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Señor Antonio Mantilla, who represented the Spanish Republic here as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, to-day presented his credentials to the President as representative of the King of Spain. The usual congratulatory addresses were made.

ENLISTMENT OF BOYS FOR THE NAVY

The Sabine, now the receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H., is to be used for the enlistment of boys for service in the Navy, on the same conditions and under the same regulations as those enlisted for the Minnesota at New-York.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $1,242,393; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,630,000; coin, $90,515.116, including $22,433,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The Internal Revenue receipts from July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874, were $81,845,642 01. The receipts from July 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875, were $89,758,871 95, being an increase of $7,913,229 94. If to the receipts for the first ten months of the current fiscal year is added the receipts of May and June of the last fiscal year, the total will be $110,274,807 04. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $439,294, and from Customs $509,536.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Besides the cases under the Enforcement act from Louisiana and Kentucky, which had been argued, the Supreme Court left over for decision at another term a granger case from Minnesota; McGrath, Receiver of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company vs. Coleman; three commercial cases, two from New-York and one from Tennessee; and two patent cases, also from New-York.

REVOCATION.

Mr. Atkinson, the new Commissioner of Pensions, has revoked the following order issued by his predecessor:

"No employe, except heads of divisions, shall leave the office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., without permission from the Superintendent of the Seaton House. Employes will not be permitted to receive the visits of friends and acquaintances during office hours." On revoking this order the Commissioner says: "The various employes of this bureau will be expected to faithfully attend to their respective duties, and an improper use of the freedom given them by the revocation of this order will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

No opinions will be announced in the Court of Claims this week. A number will be delivered next Monday.

PERSONAL.

Gen. and Mrs. Badeau are in the city, stopping at the Arlington House. The President and Mrs. Grant will give a large dinner party in their honor this evening.

Judge Thacher, Commissioner of Patents, has left the city for a few weeks. Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has returned to New-York to assist in the opening of bids for Indian supplies. Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, is there on similar duty.

RAPID TRANSIT.

CONSIDERATION OF VARIOUS BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY—MR. PRINCE'S GENERAL BILL —A LONG AND UNINTERESTING DEBATE —THE EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—In the Assembly to-night the House continued the consideration of the Canal Appropriation bill and it was passed after some debate. Mr. Alvord moved to reinsert the appropriation for the bridges over the Erie and Oswego Canals, on Saline street, in the city of Syracuse, and on this moved the previous question. Mr. Davis moved to reinsert the Champlain Canal appropriation, but the Speaker ruled the motion out of order. Under the operation of the previous question, the motion of Mr. Alvord was carried, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 77 to 22. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Rapid Transit bills, two in number, Mr. Farrar, of Columbia, in the chair. The first of these bills in the order of consideration was that introduced by Mr. Prince, of Queens, and provides for the whole subject of passenger railroad rapid transit in cities, whether such railroads are designed to be elevated, surface, or subterranean roads. The other was reported from the Committee on General Laws, and embodies the leading features of nearly all the bills on this subject introduced during the session, and provides that cities may construct rapid transit roads under the supervision of Commissioners of Rapid Transit, to be appointed by the local authorities, Mr. T. J. Campbell moved to amend the Prince bill by providing that it should not apply to cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants. He made quite a lengthy speech on the subject of the needs of rapid transit in New-York and Brooklyn, but failed to adduce any reason why the bill should be limited in its application to particular cities. Mr. Prince opposed the motion, and after giving the history of his bill, closed by calling attention to the fact that there had been no argument set forth why the bill should not apply to any and all cities in the State. Mr. Dessar, of New-York, said he was satisfied that the people of New-York needed some legislation on this subject. He would vote for any bill rather than none. He believed, however, that the motion by Mr. Campbell would only have the effect of retarding action on the whole subject. Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, said this subject of rapid transit had become almost a bugbear. His observation had shown him that the members from New-York had generally effectually obstructed action on the question. He regarded this motion as in effect an attempt to kill this bill, which had been prepared with extraordinary care and deliberation. Mr. Husted, of Westchester, said he was sorry to see any difference as to these two bills, but he had made up his mind to do as he had done for years and vote for all rapid-transit bills that came before the House, hoping that in the end some practical results might be attained. If any people in the State were interested in securing rapid transit he thought the people of Westchester County were. Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, thought the committee should give its attention to the perfection of one good bill and to pass it. The amendment was finally lost by a heavy vote. Mr. Hess, of New-York moved to amend by providing that each and every charter heretofore granted for the construction of rapid transit railroads in New-York City is hereby repealed, excepting in cases where such roads or some part of them have been constructed and are in actual operation. He thought that most of the people owning these charters were waiting for something to turn up, and proving actually embarrassing to the projects and enterprises of bona fide companies. Mr. Alvord sustained the motion. Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, moved to amend by providing that repeal should take effect unless the companies holding charters begin the construction of their roads within one year, and complete them within three years thereafter. This amendment was lost, and that offered by Mr. Hess adopted; the committee then agreed to report the bills, and took up two other Rapid Transit bills, one of which was introduced by Mr. Hess some six weeks since, and the other prepared under the direction and with the approval of the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, and both bills were progressed. Neither of them have ever been read in the House or in Committee of the Whole in the House. Mr. Husted moved to substitute for the Hess bill, the bill emanating from the Common Council. Carried. All the bills were finally ordered to a third reading, and at 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 4.—The details of Saturday's storm show it to have been destructive to life and property, but it is not to be compared to the cyclone which swept the State in the latter part of March. A few lives have been lost and many persons wounded. The path of the storm through the State was from west to east, following nearly in the direction of the March cyclone.

A SEARCH FOR MISSING STEAMERS.

QUEBEC, May 4.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has ordered a steamer from Halifax to search for the steamers Polynesian, Dominion, and Lake Champlain, and to render any assistance that may be required. The steam-ship Nova Scotia will take the mails of this week from Portland. The ice from Lake St. Peter, which broke up some days ago, has gorged at Des Chambault. The ice-bridge at Cape Rouge is still firm. Horses and vehicles are crossing with as much safety as in mid-Winter. The ship Lake Michigan arrived from Glasgow at 11 o'clock this morning, being the first arrival this season.

A REPORTED NEW MOVE IN THE MINING REGIONS.

A RUMOR THAT THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY IS ABOUT TO SELL OUT ITS LANDS AND FRANCHISES TO INDIVIDUAL OPERATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 4.—A prominent coal operator, who arrived in this city to-night from Schuylkill region, brings information of a nature entirely in conflict with all previously accepted theories. He declared that he has authoritative intelligence to the effect that the Laurel Run Improvement Company, more properly known as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, is about to dispose of its franchises and privileges to individual operators. For some time past, a strong pressure of a political and business character, has been brought to bear on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which manages the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to weaken their power in the Schuylkill Valley, and this opposition led to a Legislative investigation, which is in progress in this city. It is now stated that the former corporation desires to release itself of the odium which attaches to its control of the mining interests, and is preparing to sell the lands which the latter holds, devoting its sole attention to the carrying business. If this is accomplished the railroad company will retain its government of prices, inasmuch as it can adjust the rates of shipment to suit its own purposes. No action in this matter will be taken, however, until the present strike of the miners is brought to a conclusion, when, it is said, the property can be sold advantageously. Some strong points were brought against Mr. Gowen's duplex arrangement in the opening of the argument of Mr. Silas Pettit, counsel for the Retail Coal-dealers' Association, at the investigation to-day, and, weighing all the points, the conclusions of the Schuylkill opperator alluded to, his story has the stamp of probability. It has been supposed in this quarter by some parties connected with the trade that at the end of the strike the Reading Coal and Iron Company would proceed to buy up all the available coal lands, but these conjectures now seem to be unwarranted.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 5—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved eastward over North Carolina, with high northerly winds off Cape Hatteras, and light rains in the Middle Atlantic States. Clear weather now prevails at all stations, except heavy snow or rain in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan accompanying a small barometry depression that has moved eastward from Dakota. Warmer southerly winds prevail from Lake Michigan to the Lower Missouri and the Gulf States. The rivers rose on Tuesday at Memphis and Pittsburg; but fell at Omaha, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising, followed by falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennesse and the Ohio Valley, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, with increasing cloudiness.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, Lakes Superior and Michigan, southerly winds, shifting to north-west, and partly cloudy and clearing colder weather, with rising barometer.

For the lower lakes and the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer followed by falling barometer, warmer, south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain in the lake region.

The Mississippi River will probably rise between St. Louis and Vicksburg. The lower Ohio and Missouri will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	47°	47°	3:30 P. M.	62°	43°
6 A. M.	48°	47°	6 P. M.	57°	45°
9 A. M.	55°	43°	9 P. M.	52°	42°
12 M.	62°	41°	12 P. M.	48°	41°

Average temperature yesterday.....43⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....53⅞°

INDIA.

CHOLERA ABATING IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, May 4.—The cholera has abated in the Province of Oude.

CUBA.

ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN INSURGENTS AND SPANISH TROOPS.

HAVANA, May 4.—A body of insurgents attacked Guaracabuya, but were repulsed by the troops from the garrison. Minor engagements between the troops and rebels have taken place at Macagua Barrabos, Loma Cruz, and Macaguabo.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 4.—Judge Morreiles of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, reviewed the Civil Rights law, and expressed the opinion that all persons have a legal right to have board and lodgings at inns, transportation on steamers and railroads or stages, and entrance in theatres, while they do not thereby acquire any social rights. To hold that a conductor of a railroad train cannot assign special cars to ladies and children and their attendants, to the exclusion of all others, provided the other passengers are furnished with other cars, with all the necessary facilities for traveling, would, he says, be to stab social rights, privileges, and immunities. Therefore, his view of the act is that it was not intended to affect social rights through civil and legal rights. In conclusion, the Judge said that if it should be made to appear that any inn-keeper, manager of a theatre, or transportation agent had refused proper facilities to any one, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the Grand Jury would have authority to find a true bill against such person.

RUFFIANISM IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—At an early hour this morning a colored man named Strawn was knocked down on Court street, in this city, by two white men named Barry Flynn and John McGuire. His skull was badly fractured, and the injuries are supposed to be mortal. Both of the assailants were taken into custody this forenoon.

MATRICIDE AND SUICIDE.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 4.—A shocking tragedy occurred in the town of Copake, in this county, at 5 o'clock this morning. Wesley Van Dusen, a wealthy and eccentric farmer, in a fit of insanity, shot his mother, an aged lady, through the head and breast, killing her instantly. He then shot himself through the heart.

THE CHICAGO INCORPORATION ACT OF 1872.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Common Council last night canvassed the votes cast at the recent election upon the adoption of the Incorporation act of 1872, though Judge Williams had issued an injunction prohibiting it on account of alleged illegalities of that election. The count shows a majority of 1,433 in favor of incorporation under the general law. The majority against minority representation is 3,994.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 4.—Twenty-two members of the Senior Class of Rutgers College, under charge of Prof. Smock, Assistant State Geologist of New-Jersey, arrived here last night on their annual geological tour.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 4.—Samuel Bullock, who killed McCready at Moorestown, on the 29th of March last, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

THE BELGIAN REPLY TO THE GERMAN NOTE OF FEB. 15 READ TO THE REPRESENTATIVES.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—In the Chamber of Representatives to-day, M. Aspremont-Lynden, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the reply of the Belgian Government to the German note of Feb. 15. It denies that Belgium has declined to consider Germany's demands. The question of fulfilling the obligation to prevent subjects from disturbing neighboring countries applies not to Belgium alone, but to all States which regard it their duty to watch over peace. When the Belgian Government is apprised of the steps taken in Germany and other countries to remedy the deficiencies in their penal laws, it will examine its own in their bearing on the customs, traditions, and liberties of Belgium. With the sincerest desire to co-operate in the maintenance of good relations, Belgium is determined to fulfill the duties of a neutral state and to cultivate the friendship of Germany.

M. Aspremont, after reading the note, stated that the investigation of the Duchesne affair was in progress. He closed with an appeal to the patriotism of all parties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNIZING THE CARLISTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. O'Clery withdrew his motion for the recognition by Great Britain of the belligerent rights of the Carlists in Spain.

Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that there was no reason to depart from the policy of non-interference observed during previous civil wars in Spain.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD AND THE REVIVALISTS.

LONDON, May 4.—At the opening of the Presbyterian Synod to-day, the Moderator referred to the revival movement set on foot by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and expressed cordial sympathy with them in their religious work.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE ADMISSION OF STRANGERS TO THE GALLERIES.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE RELATIVE TO THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the West Side Association, and one of the unfortunate lot-owners referred to in Mr. Green's philippic, I think I am entitled to a little space in your paper, by way of reply to the sweeping and unfounded assertions contained in that address. It is to be regretted that the financial head of this great metropolis should drag into the discussions of public measures affecting so vitally the interests of our City as the bills for the public improvements now before the Legislature, so much bad temper and violent personal language. According to Mr. Green's view, it would seem that the owners of real estate on the west side of the City are very much in the same category in which the poor negro slaves were under the Dred Scott decision in the Supreme Court of the United States: that is, they have no rights which Mr. Green or the Legislature are bound to respect. When they present to the Legislature a memorial couched in respectful language, and enforced by logical arguments, asking for the passage of the bills recommended and presented by the Department of Public Parks, providing for the completion of certain public improvements, for the supposed benefits of which they have been heavily assessed and taxed, they are met with nothing better than abuse and contemptuous epithets, and charged with being a set of needy speculators and lot-owners who desire the expenditure of millions of the public money for their private benefit, and with the further insulting statement that "it would be better for the interests of the City to estimate the fair cost of this work and draw warrants on the Treasury for the amount, dividing it among these West Side gentlemen as a public donation."

Now, let us look at the logical sequence of these statements. The Park Commissioners, under the leadership and management of the Controller, Mr. Green, inaugurate certain public improvements, urge their adoption on the plea that they will be of great public benefit, and will add largely to the value of the surrounding property, and cause the lands to be taken for these improvements. Enormous assessments and greatly-increased taxes are levied for the assumed benefit to the owners of lands so assessed and taxed, who are mere passive lookers on, many of them protesting against these works. At this state of the proceedings, the originator and advocate of these measures is unfortunately transferred to the Finance Department of the City, and the prosecution of these public improvements is abandoned.

After waiting for several years, the property-owners ask that these works may be carried on in good faith; and immediately, according to Mr. Green's view, they become "a set of needy speculators and lot-owners, who are endeavoring to obtain from the City Treasury millions of dollars for their own use and benefit.

He says the West Side Association is "no more nor less than a body of lot-holders on the west side of the Central Park, organized in short, for the purpose of procuring the expenditure of public money for private benefit, and to accomplish purposes which really are of no public concern." Now there is not one word of truth in that sentence from beginning to end, excepting that the members are lot-owners. The West Side Association was organized long before the Riverside Park and avenue were determined upon, and it has no greater interest in those than any other of the West Side improvements. If Mr. Green intends to admit that the Riverside Park and Avenue, which were his pet measures, are of no public use or concern, then his advocacy of them was an act of bad faith to the City and a fraud upon the property-owners who were charged for the benefit.

The Controller makes the disingenuous statement that no assessments have been paid for the construction of Riverside Avenue and Park, and that from the fact that the land has been dedicated for a park and avenue, a very large advance in the price of the adjacent property has resulted. Now, while this is admitted, and it is a fact the local Assessor long ago found out, and expressed his knowledge in significant figures on the tax-book, why does not the Controller go on and state the reason of that fact? Was it because that park and avenue were to exist only in name and on paper, like "an unreal mockery" of a thing absent, or was it be cause they were to be actual realities, like the Central Park? Every one knows that there would have been no advance of prices there, of any consequence, unless it was supposed by the public that these great works were to be carried out to completion in good faith and without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Green then gives us a rehash of his oft-repeated statements that twenty millions of dollars have been expended for the benefit of the owners of property on the West Side, &c.

Now, these sweeping statements have been answered and refuted over and over again by the owners of real estate, and also by some of the newspapers, but the most complete refutation, as well as the best commentary upon Mr. Green's mistaken policy with regard to the public works, was contained in the letter of Mr. George M. Van Nort, late Commissioner of Public Works, addressed to the then Mayor elect, Mr. Wickham, on the 15th of December last, from which I give a quotation.

After showing that during the six years prior to June, 1873, the property-owners between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, and principally in the West Side district, had paid for assessments over $10,481,000, he states:

"All these improvements were planned and laid out under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as, in fact, all that portion of the City north of Fifty-ninth street was laid out by them under powers granted by the Legislature from time to time, beginning with the year 1859. The applications to the Supreme Court for the acquisition of the land for the several streets and avenues, parks, and places, were made by the Central Park Commission, through their Controller, Andrew H. Green. These projected improvements and the benefits they would confer were heralded and eulogized in elaborate reports published by the Park Commission. In December, 1865, Mr. Green, in an official report which he made as Controller of the Central Park, predicted that by the year 1880 the population of the City would be 2,000,000. Has this prediction been realized thus far? If not, why has it not been? The anticipations and hopes of the property-owners, engendered by the adoption of plans for improvements and by the acquisition of the necessary lands, for which heavy assessments have been paid, have been utterly disappointed by the failure to progress these promised improvements.

Between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets there are twenty-eight miles of cross-streets and thirteen miles of avenues which have been condemned and purchased by the City for public use, the property-owners paying into the City Treasury the millions of dollars assessed upon them for the taking of these lands, but upon which no work has yet been done to make them streets and avenues in fact as well as in name. The Riverside and Morningside avenues and Parks, which cost the property-owners over $4,000,000, are still in a condition as primitive as the remotest wilderness on this continent. It would be neither favoritism nor generosity, but simply justice to the property-owners, who have paid their assessments and are paying heavy taxes, to go on with the improvements, and put it in their power to make their property remunerative by building upon it. Had this been done, we should be in a fair way of realizing Mr. Green's prediction of the growth of population, and it can yet be realized if a new departure is taken that will do away with the hindrances and overcome the adverse influences that have for the past three years existed, restoring confidence among the real estate owners and capitalists by a more rapid progress in improvements and the development of our unoccupied territory."

The reckless, extravagant statements and personal abuse contained in his address, in which not one single argument can be found in answer to the facts and figures put forth by the property owners on the West Side, is a confession of the utter weakness and injustice of the position taken by the Controller. It is an attempt to divert the minds of the people and of the Legislature from the simple logical position relied upon by the property owners—viz., that wherever assessments are made and land taken for any public improvement, that such assessments can only be made and such land condemned on the sole ground of the benefit to be derived from the contemplated work, and that a failure on the part of the authorities to complete such work in good faith is nothing more or less than injustice, wrong, and robbery.

J. W. P.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 4, 1875.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

BEGINNING OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PARTICULAR SYNOD OF NEW-YORK—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Particular Synod of New-York of the Reformed Church in America met in the Reformed Church, in Joralemon street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. G. Henry Mandeville presiding, and Rev. Dr. Anson Du Bois, Secretary. There were representatives present from the classis of New-York, and South New-York, of Arcot, of Hudson, Kingston, Long Island, North and South; of Orange, of Poughkeepsie, and Westchester. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the presiding officer, and immediately afterward the Synod entered upon the election of officers. Rev. Dr. J. McClellan Holmes was chosen President; Rev. G. Taylor and Rev. A. E. Myers Clerks. Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn, then extended a welcome to the brethren who had come from other localities. Rev. Dr. E. B. Rogers said that it had been one of the mistakes of the past that the meetings of the synods had been devoted too exclusively to business routine work. He thought that there should be more of spiritual communing—a quickening of the Christian spirit among them; for then, he was sure, the business of the synod would not only be well done, but the entire work would be more fruitful. It had been his privilege to spend several years as a minister in the Southern country, and he could assure them that he found himself often traveling for miles through the southern pines to attend the semi-annual meetings of the synod, and that too with great pleasure, for the reason that their spiritual communions were delightful and almost invariably followed by fruitful seasons of preaching.

Rev. Dr. Hutton followed with a few remarks, saying that there existed a positive necessity for a quickening of the Holy Spirit among them. There was no doubt that they would often have the presence of the Holy Spirit among them without their being aware of it; but they ought, nevertheless, to ask for its presence, always, remembering Christ's promise that when two or three are gathered together in his name there will he be in their midst. When Rev. Dr. Hutton had concluded, the retiring President called the newly-elected President, Dr. Holmes, to the chair, and gave him a hearty welcome. Dr. Holmes simply returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him, and called for the reading of the minutes of the last Particular Synod. The Stated Clerk of the last year reported that he had had the minutes of the synods since 1811 bound, and spoke of the necessity for their careful preservation, as they were the only records extant. In the same connection he spoke of his fruitless search for a record of the minutes of the synod meeting at Hackensack in 1800, and asked all who are interested in the history of the Church to aid in their recovery.

The President then announced the following committees, which were confirmed unanimously:

On Synodical Minutes.—Revs. M. V. Schoonmaker, Isaac Riley, William Ferris; Elders, J. Hasbrouck, D. F. Weeks.

On Classical Minutes.—For the Classis of Hudson, Rev. S. J. Rogers; Elder, A. D. Craig.

For the Classis of Kingston.—Rev. J. Wyckoff; Elder, G. Copeland.

For the North Classis of Long Island.—Rev. P. Pelts; Elder, J. A. Rimendorf.

South Classis of Long Island.—Rev. J. S. Harris; Elder, A. Bookstaver.

Classis of New-York.—Rev. M. H. Hutton; Elder, A. J. Beekman.

South Classis of New-York.—Rev. C. F. Luckow; Elder, J. A. Lanehshire.

Classis of Orange.—Rev. A. C. Hillman; Elder, J. Bergen.

Classis of Poughkeepsie.—Rev. V. B. Carell; Elder, R. J. Lange.

Classis of Westchester.—Rev. William Ferris; Elder, Andrew Wright.

Committee on Classical Reports.—Rev. Messrs. E. P. Rogers, D. S. Sutphen, C. Brett; Elders Richard H. Bull, Edwin Luyster.

Committee on Questorates.—Rev. Messrs. C. P. Ingersoll, M. Hutton, M. L. Haines; Elders, A. J. Beekman, G. S. Little, M. D.

Committee on Overtures and Judicial Business.—Rev. Messrs. H. N. Cobb, W. B. Caroll, C. Brett; Elders, J. R. Bennett, W. Bogardus.

Committee on Nominations.—Rev. Messrs. W. S. Hutton, W. E. Turner, A. Blauvelt; Elders, A. G. Copeland and A. D. Craig.

The synod then adjourned until 7:30 P. M. for devotional exercise, having decided upon 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. as the hours for the holding of sessions to-day.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS ADOPTED—TWO NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The members present were Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend, Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. John Ward, Col. Gouverneur Morris, Capt. Henry Fdlton, Capt. W. C. Casey, Capt. J. G. Storey, E. H. Sanford, and D. W. Judd. The report of the Secretary was read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to have been $4,184 23; expenditures, $1,358 49; leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,825 74. The Treasurer also reported the amount of cash on hand collected for the use of the joint committee to be $4,305 50. The Range Committee reported that trees had been planted on the range at an expense of $50. Capt. Fulton, on behalf of the Committee on the Preparation of a Programme for the Spring meeting, reported that $65 had been received for the purpose of providing prizes for a match to be contested by commissioned officers of the National Guard; and that the Creedmoor Land Association had donated the deed to a lot 25 by 100 on Madison avenue, Creedmoor, to be competed for under such conditions as the National Rifle Association should provide. Gen. Woodward, on behalf of a committee appointed to revise the rules of the National Rifle Association, submitted a code of regulations, which was adopted. Among the provisions of the latter is a clause prohibiting the use of the same gun in a competition by two contestants; also disqualifying any competitor from the privileges of the range who shall wilfully fire on the wrong target, and prohibiting the practice of filing or otherwise interfering with the sights of the regulation guns in military matches. In cases where two parties make similar scores, the competitors will hereafter be compelled to shoot an additional score to decide who is the winner. Capt. Fulton stated that Mr. J. H. Stewart, an optician, of London, had offered several valuable prizes for competition on the range. The prizes had been received in the Custom-house. The Treasurer was empowered to secure their passage. The board voted for two new Directors, to fill the places of Gen. Shaler and Gen. Woodward, who, by a law passed last year, become *ex officio* Directors. Col. Richard Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Judge N. P. Stanton were the successful candidates.

MRS. CONWAY'S DAUGHTER.

Miss Minnie Conway, daughter of the late Mrs. Sarah G. Conway, intends to conduct, during the remainder of the season, the Brooklyn Theatre, of which her mother was lessee and manager. The house will be opened on Monday, but Miss Conway will make her initial effort at management on Saturday next, on which day she will give afternoon and evening performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Miss Conway will be assisted in this enterprise by her sister Lillian, the members of the Brooklyn Theatre stock company, and a number of intimate friends of her mother. Among the latter are Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence and Mr. E. Lamb. After Mrs. Conway's death it was proposed by a number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn to get up a benefit for her children, but Miss Conway, while very grateful for the offer, preferred to assume at once the responsibility of management which devolved upon her by her mother's death. This course has received the hearty approval of her friends. There are reasons which prevent the opening of the Brooklyn Theatre before Monday, and it has therefore been decided to select the Academy of Music for the first performance. Miss Conway has a large company, and is necessarily under great expense while the theatre is closed.

A private meeting was held yesterday by the Police Captains, at Police Head-quarters, for the purpose of taking measures to increase the sale of tickets for the Saturday performance. Superintendent John Folk presided, and reminded his associates of the efforts made by Mrs. Conway to relieve the widow of the late Capt. Bourne, who was accidentally shot dead in his station-house some time ago. Mrs. Conway at that time gave a performance in aid of Capt. Bourne's widow, which netted over $1,000.

WORK OF THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

A complaint was made before the Board of Pilot Commissioners at their weekly meeting yesterday, by the Light-house Inspector, against the steamers Vixen and Hattie Backus, for making fast to the buoy off Governor's Island. It appearing that the Vixen was a small boat of five tons burden, and that her engine becoming fast, she had to make fast to the nearest object or go on the rocks, and, also, that no damage was done, she was not fined. It further appeared that the Hattie Backus had merely gone to the assistance of the Vixen and had made fast to her. Capt. C. E. Bullinger, of the steam-tug George Wood, complained that on attempting to discharge ashes into a Corporation scow, at Bethune street, in accordance with the provisions of the new law for the disposal of ashes from steam-boats, he was refused permission, and assaulted with a shovel. He was referred to the District Attorney for the assault, and a letter was addressed to the Police Commissioners on the subject of the refusal. The Secretary reported on the positions of the buoys, as ascertained by actual inspection on Friday last, and showed that some of them were considerably out of position. He also reported that he had removed a number of sh.d-poles in the North River, which were in the way of the shipping. He was directed to send copies of his report to the Light-house Inspector of this port and to the Light-house Department at Washington. A map was shown and filed which showed the location of 500 or 600 sand-poles in the North River, and the Secretary was directed to employ a tug and remove at once all poles between the Narrows and Spuyten Duyvel Creek.

THE EAGLE PALACE THEATRE.

A NEW PLACE OF AMUSEMENT TO BE ERECTED IN SIXTH AVENUE BY JOSH. HART—DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING.

The work of clearing the ground for the erection of a new theatre in Sixth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, was commenced yesterday, and it is expected that by September next the Eagle Palace Theatre, which will be the title of the new building, will be ready to take its place among the places of amusement in the City. The proprietor, Mr. Josh Hart, encouraged by the success he has met with in the management of the Theatre Comique, has been induced to enter upon this new enterprise for the purpose of presenting the New-York public with another first-class variety performance in a commodious and comfortable building. It will be devoted exclusively to comic and burlesque representations. The capacity of the new theatre will be sufficient to seat about 1,450 persons, and it will be constructed with due regard to the comfort and safety of the spectators. The façade on Sixth avenue will present a unique appearance. It will be three stories in height, having a frontage of twenty-eight feet, and a depth of about fifty feet, and will be built of iron. It will have a parapet in front, seventeen feet six inches in width, with a projection of five feet six inches. The balcony will be supported by four fluted columns, surmounted with handsomely decorated capitals. On either side of the principal entrance will be doors leading to the galleries, entirely separate from the other portions of the theatre. The tympanum over the two central columns will be adorned with elaborate symbolical carvings. The balcony will be enclosed with handsome balusters, set in ornamental railing. On either side of the central window, between two pilasters, will be two figures, representing comedy and tragedy, five feet six inches in height. The side portions of the façade over the gallery will be treated with windows slightly narrower than the central one, and the main portions above this story will be ornamented with brackets of novel design, surmounted by a balustrade with handsome vases on the pedestals. The central portion of the parapet is again carried up with a very handsome dome over the window, which is crowned with a large golden eagle in the coat-of-arms of the United States, set in the tympanum of the pedestals. The side portions of the front will be subordinated to the centre in the architectural details, and will be treated in a less ornamental manner. The whole Mansard roof above these stories, which will be fire-proof, will be encircled with a handsome railing.

The lobbies and stairways will be on the front of the building. The dress circle and gallery stairs and entrance to the parquet, and a stairway leading to the saloon, will be situated on the other side of the building. On the second floor will be the various offices for the use of the managers of the theatre. There will be five exits on each story of the building within, from the parquet, dress circle, and gallery, so that the house can be emptied in a very short time in case of alarm from any cause. The adjoining house, which belongs to Mr. Hart, will also be appropriated, for the purpose of affording sufficient means of egress in case of danger. There will be eight proscenium boxes on the first stage, arranged similarly to those in Wallack's Theatre. On each side of the parquet and dress circles the walls will be covered with large mirrors, extending all around the auditorium, thus giving the theatre a very attractive appearance inside. The height of the first tier of galleries will be 15 feet; of the second, 13 feet 6 inches, and of the third, 12 feet 8 inches. There will be a large dome over the stage 28 feet in diameter, and two smaller ones over the auditorium, curiously wrought with artistic devices. These will be constructed for the purpose of carrying off the impure air, as well as to allow of adorning the theatre. No plaster will be used within the theatre, in order to guard against the inconvenience and danger experienced when the damp affects it and causes large portions of it to fall. Every precaution possible will be taken in the construction of the building to prevent the occurrence of accidents of every kind.

The stage will be one of the most commodious in the City. It will have a depth of thirty-five feet in front, with a total width of 100 feet. In the wings, on either side, will be the scene dock, green-room, and paint-bridge. The stage machinery will be constructed upon the most approved plan. The dressing-rooms for the players will be on the basement floor, under the auditorium, and will be twenty-four in number. Here also will be a large music-room. On either side of the trap-cellar, under the stage, there will be a number of bath-rooms, bottle-room, and store-rooms, carpenter shop, and property-room. The architects of the building are Messrs. Bragaldi, Marshal & Co., under whose direction the work will be carried out. The decorations for the interior of the theatre will be designed by Signor Bragaldi, who furnished the designs for the carvings and decorations in A. T. Stewart's residence. The total cost is estimated at $80,000. Mr. Hart will leave for Europe shortly, to make arrangements for conducting the performances at the new theatre.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, the newly-appointed Health Commissioner, presented his credentials, and was courteously received by his associates. He was subsequently elected Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, rendered vacant by the retirement of Dr. Stephen Smith. A communication was received from Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, in favor of the establishment of an abattoir at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, North River, which was read and ordered on file. Col. Clark, the Secretary of the Board, reported that during April $60 85 had been received as fees from transcripts of births, marriages, and deaths. Dr. Elisha Harris presented the following report on the mortality in this City during the past week:

"There were 556 deaths reported in this City in the week ending May 1, and of these thirty-seven occurred during the previous week. The decrease of mortality was mainly in the class of children in asylums, and the inmates of public institutions. The mean temperature was 48.1° Fahrenheit, with a range of 33°. The mean for the previous week was 46.6°, or 11.1° colder, and with a range of 38°. The daily number of deaths from pulmonary diseases continues to be excessive. Seventy-three deaths from pneumonia were reported last week, and in the four weeks ending April 24 there were 337 deaths charged to this disease. In the thirteen previous weeks there were 968 from pneumonia, while 384 were recorded from bronchitis.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases in this City during the past two weeks:

"Week ending April 24: Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 43; measles, 7; diphtheria, 77; small-pox, 84; cerebro spinal meningitis, 3. Week ending May 1: Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever 3; scarlet fever, 37; measles, 10; diphtheria, 84; small-pox, 93; cerebro spinal meningitis, 3."

It will be observed that there was a marked increase in both small-pox and diphtheria, the first-named disease having risen during the past week from 84 to 93 cases, and the cases of diphtheria having increased from 77 to 84.

DISAGREEMENT ABOUT CITY WARRANTS.

A short time ago Mayor Wickham objected to signing warrants for the payment of each employe of the City Government. He requested the Controller to draw requisitions for the aggregate amount due to each department, or to the foremen of gangs of men, but the Controller declined. The Mayor complained that it was unnecessary to sign each warrant, but the Controller held that the practice was not only safe, but would result, as heretofore, in the prompt payment of all persons in the service of the City. Yesterday morning the Controller transmitted about 1,000 warrants for the members of the Fire Department to the Mayor for his signature. The Mayor looked at the bundle of checks for a few moments and refused to make them payable by writing his autograph on each. After a brief consultation with his Private Secretary he sent them back to the Finance Department, and instructed the bearer of the package to tell the Control er that he would like to see him. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Deputy Controller visited the Mayor, and said he represented Mr. Green, but the Mayor refused to hear any explanation on the subject from him. Mr. Earle then retired. The Mayor claims that under section 8 of chapter 757 of the Charter of 1873 warrants may be made for the aggregate amounts due to employes of the City Government, but the Finance Department holds that, to prevent frauds on the Treasury and secure immediate payment of salaries, it is necessary to make out warrants for each employe.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT BUSINESS.

Judge Blatchford called the bankruptcy and other cases on the civil jury calendar, yesterday, and added the following cases, in which the United States is plaintiff, and the parties or properties mentioned defendants: John J. Schillinger, Cornelia T. Robb, Wilhelmina Wabbenhorst, E. D. Smith, Isabella Miller, William Orth, Isaac L. Kip, George H. Talman, Mary Watt, Lyman Brown, George W. Gappet, Aaron Harris, Felix Gouraud, Long Island Railroad Company, Erie Railroad Company, 24,500 cigars, 32 packages distilled spirits, 20,000 cigars, 38,000 cigars, 235 boxes of cigars, and a quantity of patent medicines. The property proceeded against has been seized for alleged violation by its proprietors of provisions of either the Custom-house or internal revenue laws.

LAW REPORTS.

A THEATRICAL CRITIC IN TROUBLE.

MR. LATHAM, LATE OF WILKES' SPIRIT, ARRESTED FOR OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENSES—CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

James F. Latham, ex-theatrical critic of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, who gives his residence as No. 197 West Eleventh street, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant and taken before Justice Sherwood at the Tombs Police Court to answer a charge of embezzlement. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: On April 13, Mr. Latham requested Mr. Ellingwood, manager of the *Spirit*, to procure him an advance of $30 from the cashier, Mr. Hussey, Latham having at the time overdrawn his salary by $10. Mr. Ellingwood declined to allow any further loans, and suggested to the former that he had better speak to Mr. Wilkes about the matter. Shortly afterward Latham went over to Mr. Wilkes' desk and conversed with him at some length, saying nothing, however, of their financial transactions, or the suggestion made by Mr. Ellingwood. Mr. Wilkes was busily engaged when Latham closed the interview, and took no notice of what followed. Latham, seeing that Mr. Wilkes was absorbed in business, turned round to the desk of the cashier, which was only two or three feet distant, and requested Mr. Hussey to let him have the $30, stating that Mr. Wilkes had said it would be all right. Mr. Hussey, on hearing the statement made at Mr. Wilkes' elbow, took it for granted that the latter had given his assent, and paid Latham the money. The cashier informed Mr. Ellingwood of the transaction, who spoke to Mr. Wilkes, who, he naturally thought, had authorized the advance, with the view of inducing him to put a stop to granting loans to Latham who had overdrawn his salary. Mr. Wilkes, not understanding that the advance had already been made to Latham, promised to stop all loans for the future. Just at this moment Latham appeared upon the scene. Mr. Wilkes having said that he understood Latham wished to speak with him on money matters, added that he would then advance him $30, but would not do so again, not wishing that his newspaper office should be turned into a brokerage establishment. Turning to the cashier, Mr. Wilkes instructed him to make the advance to Mr. Latham on that occasion, but not to repeat it in future. Latham became confused, and informed Mr. Wilkes that he had not sought him in reference to money matters. The entire transaction, however, was speedily explained by Mr. Ellingwood, who saw the misapprehension under which all parties labored, and informed Mr. Wilkes that Latham had already obtained the loan. On being asked by Mr. Wilkes whether he had obtained $30 by using his name to the cashier, Latham was compelled to admit that he had, but added that he had done so "out of a joke." Mr. Wilkes, on learning the facts, expressed his disapproval and indignation at the conduct of Latham, and immediately dismissed him from his employ.

It was afterward brought to the knowledge of Mr. Wilkes that Latham had circulated false reports concerning his relations with his former proprietor, and the reasons which had caused him to sever his connection with the *Spirit*, whereupon Mr. Wilkes determined to have him arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses. On Latham's being taken to the Tombs, the charge as detailed above was made by Mr. Hussey, Cashier of the *Spirit*. Justice Sherwood, on hearing the facts, announced that Latham would be held in $1,000 bail to answer, but, at the request of the prisoner's counsel, reduced the amount to $500. Col. George H. Butler became bondsman for Latham, who was thereupon liberated and left the court-room.

PERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.

Frank Wallace, who afterward gave his name as Mark Wallace Barry, alias Mike Barry, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions for obtaining money by false pretenses. It appeared that on the evening of April 22 the prisoner called at a disreputable house in West Twenty-second street, and announced that he was in search of a thief who had stolen a watch and chain. Displaying a large shield, Barry said that he was a police officer, and had received information that the thief was secreted in the house, but would abandon the search on receiving $5. This sum was paid, and the "officer" departed. Next evening Barry attempted to repeat the operation in the adjoining house, and was arrested.

The above facts having been testified to, the prisoner took the stand, and swore that he did not announce himself at the house as a police officer, nor did he display a shield. The badge sworn to by the complainant was that of sergeant at arms of a social club in Pennsylvania, which he wore habitually, and the $5 alluded to in the case he had "borrowed" from the woman in whose house he had reason to suppose a man who had robbed him of his watch, chain, and money was hidden. In answer to District Attorney Nolan, Barry admitted that he had served one term on the Island for assault and battery and another for "consecutive larceny."

District Attorney Nolan—Well, what "construction" was put upon it?

Barry—The "construction" the jury put upon it sent me up on the Island for six months.

The prisoner was found guilty, and on being asked whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, said that he would consider it a favor if the Judge would send him anywhere else but to the Penitentiary. His reason for this request, he said, was that on finishing his "constructive larceny" term at the Penitentiary he wrote a long article for the *Herald*, setting forth the abuses practiced in that institution on friendless convicts, and the favors and luxuries which could be procured by those inmates fortunate enough to have money at their command. His contribution had been published, and he had since been informed by some of the keepers of the institution, with whom he conversed, that should he again be sent to the Penitentiary the officials there would never let him out alive. Under these circumstances he hoped his Honor would not send him to the Penitentiary.

Judge Sutherland said he could not believe that officers in public institutions could be guilty of a partial discharge of their duty. If they were guilty of the acts attributed to them by Barry, they ought to be severely punished; but he could not believe it. His Honor therefore sent the prisoner back to the Penitentiary for five months.

A SUIT AGAINST SURETIES.

Henry H. Barnard owns property which in 1864 was owned by one Britton, at which time there was a judgment against Britton for $17,093 84. From this judgment an appeal was taken, and in 1868, on Britton's appeal to the Court of Appeals, two sureties—Wilson and Darrow—became his bondsmen to secure the payment of the judgment if it should be affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The judgment was affirmed, and in 1873 a suit was commenced against the bondsmen to collect the amount. They were defended in the suit by Lewis Sayer, who paid the amount of the judgment and took an assignment of it, released Darrow and Wilson therefrom, and again assigned it away to Jacob H. Mott, who issued execution thereon and levied on the property of Britton which had been purchased by Barnes, claiming the judgment to have been a lien on the property when Barnes purchased it from Britton. Barnes then brought suit to permanently enjoin Mott and his associates from enforcing the judgment against the property. A decision in the case has now been rendered by the Common Pleas, General Term, Judge Loew delivering the opinion. The court holds that the plaintiff stood, as far as the property went, in the relation of surety for the judgment, and, had he paid it, would have had the right to be substituted in the place of the judgment creditors toward any other sureties. As between him and Wilson and Darrow, the latter were primarily liable. Their equities were subordinate to his. Wagner, by releasing them, prejudiced plaintiff by depriving him of his remedy against them. He consequently released plaintiff, and Mott, his assignee, holds no better right than Wagner.

The judgment is therefore in favor of plaintiff.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE CITY HALL PARK.

Thomas Flanagan, aged nineteen, who on being arrested gave the name of Murphy, was placed on trial for highway robbery in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The complainant, a German named Henry Ludwig, stopping at French's Hotel, swore that at about 9:30 o'clock on the evening of April 26 he was walking from Chambers street through the City Hall Park, between the new Court-house and the brown-stone building, when he was accosted by Flanagan and two others, who demanded his money. Ludwig, who feared violence, handed the men 80 cents, which he said was all the money in his possession, and tried to get away. The highwaymen, however, refused to believe him in his statement, and seized him violently, the more powerful of the three, whose name Flanagan said was Cleary, holding the complainant's arms behind his back with one hand, while with the other he took $55 from an inside vest pocket. The trio then ran off toward Chatham street, where they separated. Ludwig their scent, shouting "Stop thief!" and in Pearl street Flanagan was arrested by Officer Meehan, and identified by the complainant. Flanagan denied all complicity with Cleary in the robbery, but failed to give satisfactory replies to the searching questions of District Attorney Nolan. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty of robbery in the first degree. Judge Sutherland said that he had sympathy with Flanagan because of his youth; but, in view of the frequent occurrence of such daring offenses, he felt it to be his duty to punish him severely. He would therefore send the prisoner to State Prison for fifteen years.

AN ADVERTISING BILL.

In Part I. of the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Gross, was tried the case of Edward Sears, publisher of the *National Quarterly Review*, against David Van Norman. The suit was to recover $750 for three years' publication of a school advertisement in the *Review*. The defense was that the advertisement had been stopped two years ago, and that its continuance since was without the knowledge or approval of the defendant. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $250 and interest from July, 1869.

A TRANSFER OF WINES.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—CHARGES AGAINST IMPORTERS—HOW IT WAS DONE—AFFIDAVITS OF AN EMPLOYE AND TRUCKMAN—THE EXPLANATION.

On Monday Deputy Surveyor George Klinck, of the Custom-house, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields and made an affidavit charging Frederick A. Springmann and Adolph Gebhard, composing the firm of Springmann & Gebhard, importers of wine, at Nos. 54 and 56 Broad street, with conspiring to defraud the United States, by removing from the bonded warehouse Nos. 2 and 4 Stone street thirty-seven baskets of champagne subject to a high rate of duty, and substituting in their place an equal number of baskets of a wine on which only a nominal duty is imposed. In addition to this affidavit others were made by John Herbach, of No. 96 Orchard street, an employe of Springmann & Gebhard, and Charles Service, of No. 314 East Twenty-eighth street, a truckman employed by the firm to do their Custom-house carting. Herbach deposed that in February last he was ordered by the firm to change the wine in thirty-seven baskets received from the bonded warehouse, and that he effected the change by substituting bottles of inferior wine, which were sent to the warehouse in the same baskets. Following this affidavit was a voluntary written statement made by Mr. Springmann, to the effect that the firm imported 100 baskets of "Lac d'or" champagne, with gold foil on the necks of the bottles, on Jan. 7, on the steamer Pommerania, from Hamburg, and warehoused it, giving bond for payment of duties thereon; that previously to this he had imported and had on hand in his store a number of cases of wine having yellow paper on the necks of the bottles, which had proved unsalable on account of its inferior appearance; that when the wine was landed from the steamer and from the steamer to the bonded warehouse, he had thirty-seven of the baskets brought to the store, exchanging therefor and sending to the bonded warehouse thirty-seven baskets of the yellow-papered champagne; that the firm intended to leave this wine thus exchanged in the bonded warehouse until it was convenient to sell it at auction, and that on the 23d ult. the firm applied to the Custom-house, through their broker, Mr. Hensel, to withdraw the thirty-seven baskets, and pay the duty thereon. The affidavit of Mr. Service, the truckman, contradicts the statement of Mr. Springmann swearing that he took the whole 100 baskets directly to the warehouse, and delivered the same to the order of the accused, and placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard for service, who succeeded in finding only Gebhard, who was brought before the Commissioner and held in $5,000 bail for examination. United States District Attorney Bliss says the removal and substitution of the wine points to collusion on the part of one or more Custom-house officials.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday:

No. 8, (original.)—*Ex parte the United States, petitioner.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, granting the motion and petition for mandamus in this cause.

No. 9, (original.)—*Ex parte Louisa C. Medway, petitioner.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, denying the motion and petition for mandamus in this cause.

No. 218.—*The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jerome B. Pollard and wife.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 724.—*Harvey Sandusky, appellant, vs. The First National Bank of Indianapolis.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, dismissing the appeal in the cause for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 583.—*Richard Windsor, plaintiff in error, vs. William N. McVeigh;* and No. 633—*Ann Gregory, plaintiff in error, vs. William N. McVeigh.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the City of Alexandria, Va.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court denying the motion to dismiss the writs of error in these cases.

No. 458.—*The Norfolk Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henrietta Hendren.*—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court postponing the motion to dismiss the writ of error in this cause until a hearing on the merits.

No. 7, (original.)—*The State of Wisconsin, complainant, vs. The City of Duluth.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court overruling the demurrer in this case without prejudice.

No. 36.—*D. G. Littlefield, et al., appellant, vs. John S. Perry, Trustee, &c.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, denying the motion to reform the judgment in this cause.

No. 565.—*The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Annie Fox et al.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court postponing the motion to dismiss this case to the hearing on the merits.

No. 330.—*Myra Clark Gaines, plaintiff in error, vs. James Fuentes et al.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court in favor of the motion to send him anywhere else but to the Penitentiary. His reason for this request, he said, was that on finishing his "constructive larceny" term at the Penitentiary he wrote a long article for the *Herald*, setting forth the abuses practiced in that institution on friendless convicts, and the favors and luxuries which could be procured by those inmates fortunate enough to have money at their command. His contribution had been published, and he had since been informed by some of the keepers of the institution, with whom he conversed, that should he again be sent to the Penitentiary the officials there would never let him out alive. Under these circumstances he hoped his Honor would not send him to the Penitentiary.

Judge Sutherland said he could not believe that officers in public institutions could be guilty of a partial discharge of their duty. If they were guilty of the acts

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

VARIETY OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY.

MR. WOODRUFF DIFFERS FROM MESSRS. TRACY, SCHULTZ, AND SOUTHWICK—MRS. ANNA M. MIDDLEBROOK'S ACCOUNT OF AN EVENING AT THE WOODHULLS' WHEN MR. COWLEY WAS PRESENT—MR. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS GIVES TRACY A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN—AND OVERTHROWS ONE OF BESSIE TURNER'S STORIES—STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS' AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The court-room was well filled yesterday morning. Judge Neilson arrived on the minute of 11, and the jury-roll was called four minutes later. Juryman Taylor was absent, but he arrived soon after. Mrs. Beecher came in escorted by Mr. Moses Beach. Mrs. Tilton and her party were absent. There were only six other women in the room. Among the audience were a brother of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, one of the Ovington brothers, Rev. S. J. Stewart, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, Paster of the First Baptist Church, Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. Mayor Hunter and Judge Reynolds arrived toward the end of the session, and took seats on the judicial bench. Mr. Tilton and his lawyers were late. At nine minutes past the hour Mr. Beach entered. One minute later Mr. Fullerton took his seat. "Was it the ice or the fog?" asked Judge Neilson. [Laughter.] "Neither" responded Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Tilton was thirteen minutes late. He was accompanied by Mrs. Middlebrook and her daughter. He had a handsome autograph book which he handed to counsel for the defense, and they wrote their signatures in it. Frank Moulton was not present at all during the day. Mr. Beach arose, at 11:14, and informed the court that Mr. Woodruff, the witness on the stand, had received a subpœna from the other side a few minutes previous, to produce the books of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson for 1871 and 1872. It had, of course, been impossible for him to comply in the meantime.

Mr. Beach then resumed the examination of Mr. Woodruff. At the interview with Mr. Shultz, when the founding of a new paper was spoken of, Mr. Tilton, witness testified, said that he could not accept any help from Mr. Beecher that would place him under an obligation to the latter. Witness was present during the whole conversation. These two answers were in contradiction of Mr. Schultz. At the first interview with Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton did not say that the letter of apology was merely a memorandum of a conversation with Mr. Beecher. This contradicts Gen. Tracy.

To Mr. Shearman witness said that he had been acquainted with Gen. Tracy five or six years, and their relations had been friendly. Witness was in the habit of talking with Gen. Tracy about other matters than business. Witness had talked to a number of friends in regard to the employment of counsel before consulting Gen. Tracy and afterward. He was asked if he did not make Gen. Tracy's interview in the Brooklyn *Union* of June 26, 1874, the subject of conversation. He did not recollect, but had no doubt of it. Mr. Shearman started to read a portion of the published interview, but Messrs. Fullerton and Beach objected, the latter angrily characterizing it as "a surreptitious attempt to get before the jury Gen. Tracy's statement." Mr. Evarts wanted to know how a thing done in public in the face of court and jury could be surreptitious. The passage was allowed to be put in the form of a question, counsel agreeing. Witness saw Gen. Tracy after the latter's statement, and complained about his having informed Mr. Moulton that witness had told him about the payment of $500 by Mr. Beecher. Gen. Tracy had promised witness not to disclose it to any one. He apologized, and said he had done wrong. Witness expressed his surprise to see Gen. Tracy on the other side after having been consulted by Mr. Tilton. Gen. Tracy replied that his advice had not been taken two years before. Witness told Gen. Tracy that he did not know at the time the $5,000 was deposited where it came from, though he surmised it came from Mr. Beecher. A tedious series of questions prompted by Gen. Tracy followed, as to whom witness had told about the payment of money by Mr. Beecher. Witness said that he spoke about it to a number of persons. At length Mr. Fullerton protested. He thought the subject was "sufficiently confused for all the purposes of the defense." [Laughter.] Mr. Shearman continued his tedious examination on the subject of the preliminary interviews with Gen. Tracy for a long time, without eliciting anything new. Mr. Fullerton again protested and a long squabble ensued. Mr. Fullerton said that Mr. Shearman had set up a man of straw to fight, and the man of straw had got the best of him. [Laughter, in which Judge Neilson joined.] Witness did not recollect asking Mr. Southwick whether it would not be best "to drive this man Beecher out of Brooklyn;" nor that Mr. Southwick answered, "You have head enough to drive the salt and fish business, but if you attempt to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn you will have a bigger contract on your hands than you can fill." Possibly he had said that he had seen a letter which if shown generally would drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn. If Mr. Southwick asked him if Mr. Beecher was guilty of adultery, he was sure he did not answer "No." He may have told Mr. Southwick during the past year that Mr. Tilton charged adultery. Witness had a talk with Mr. Southwick the other day, and complained to him that he had told Gen. Tracy a matter which witness had given him in confidence. The firm of Woodruff & Robinson dissolved on March 1. Judge Neilson several times asked Mr. Shearman if he was through. At this point he answered "Yes," and sat down. Mr. Woodruff volunteered the information that the books asked for by the defense were not in his possession. Judge Neilson appealingly asked Mr. Evarts what he wanted with the books. After a little discussion Mr. Evarts withdrew his demand for them.

Mr. Beach asked witness only in regard to the "Spoils from new friends for the enrichment of old" slip and the $5,000 check. Witness had an impression that Mr. Tilton handed the check to him, and he recollected nothing about the yellow paper. To Mr. Evarts, witness said he had no recollection of when or where the check was handed him. Mr. Beach said it was conceded that the paper was in the handwriting of Theodore Tilton. Before leaving the stand Mr. Woodruff created some merriment by another inquiry as to whether he would have to produce the books. "No," shouted the lawyers for the defense, in chorus. The court here took a recess. Mr. Tilton's hat went astray, and he was obliged to borrow the sombrero of an *Eagle* reporter. Subsequently the hat was found under the chair that had been occupied by Mr. Evarts.

There were only four women in court in the afternoon besides Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. and Miss Middlebrook. The room was well filled with men, however. Rev. Dr. Hugh Smith Carpenter occupied the seat behind the jury, so long the post of Rev. Edward Beecher. Judge Neilson was one minute late; Mr. D. P. Barnard was on the bench with him. The jury were called at 2:04, but Mr. Tilton and Mr. Morris kept the court waiting for seven minutes. Mr. Morris then arose and said that counsel had agreed to assent the statement of Dr. Styles, Mrs. Tilton's attending physician, that he paid his last visit to her, and that she was convalescent on Friday, Dec. 30, 1870, after her confinement of Ralph Tilton. Mr. Evarts agreeing, it was so entered upon the record.

Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook, a Connecticut lady, was then called to the stand by Mr. Fullerton. She is a well-preserved married lady, with iron-gray ringlets, and was neatly attired in black with a wide blond collar and a lavender silk tie, and wore a black velvet jockey hat trimmed with a black ostrich feather. She gave her testimony without trepidation occasionally consulting a diary for dates. She met Theodore Tilton the first time in Mrs. Woodhull's office in the Summer of 1871. She met him once more in the same office and once in Mrs. Woodhull's house. She became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull at a woman suffrage convention in the previous Spring. Witness was one of the trustees of the American Association of Spiritualists, and Mrs. Woodhull was Secretary of another Spiritualist Association. Witness also corresponded a little for Mrs. Woodhull's paper. The only evening she spent at Mrs. Woodhull's house was that of Oct. 25, 1871. She met there Mr. Cowley, who has testified for the defense. The Beecher scandal was not spoken of at all that evening. Mr. Cowley swore that the paternity of Mr. Tilton's children was discussed as well as other scandal topics. Witness was positive that nothing of the kind was broached. Witness was in the parlor from after dark until between 10 and 11. Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Cowley remained in the room all the time, to the best of witness' recollection. She heard Mrs. Woodhull speak in Boston in September, 1872, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Spiritualists. Mrs. Woodhull spoke about the scandal there. She was sorely pressed by persons who opposed her re-election, and, rushing upon the platform, spoke of persons whom she knew were living in criminal intercourse, among them Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. The meeting was a public one, and a large crowd was present. The publication of the scandal was afterward.

To Mr. Evarts Mrs. Middlebrook said that one or two of the Boston papers mentioned the episode. The *Religio-Philosophical Journal* of Chicago, spoke of it. She did not know if the *Banner of Light* mentioned it. Possibly she might have become acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull at a convention held in 1870. While in New-York she was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Woodhull's office. She went to Mrs. Woodhull's house by accident. She attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Spiritualist Association at Mrs. Woodhull's office that day, intending in the evening to visit a sister in Brooklyn. It came on to rain, she was without an umbrella, and Mrs. Woodhull offered her a seat in her carriage, promising that Col. Blood would subsequenty accompany her to Brooklyn. There was a large gathering at the house, and Col. Blood could not very well get away, so she was forced to spend the evening there. There was no private conversation there that evening. Witness believed in the existence of God, and in a future system of rewards and punishments.

To Mr. Fullerton Mrs. Middlebrook said that Mr. Tilton criticised Mr. Wheeler's discourse on Spiritualism, testified to by Mr. Cowley. Mr. Tilton asked why literary spirits, for instance, were not equal to their former condition. Mr. Fullerton suggested "Why they had lost their education?" [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts asked Mr. Fullerton to get the spirits' reply. "Ask that of Mrs. Palmer," retorted Mr. Fullerton. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts then put the question himself. Witness said that the spirits evaded an answer. She thought Mr. Wheeler's essay a very poor effort. "Whose fault did you think that was," asked Mr. Evarts, "Mr. Wheeler's or the spirits'?" [Laughter.] Witness could not say.

A sensation ran through the court-room when Mr. Morris called "Joseph H. Richards," and that gentleman took the witness chair. He gave his testimony with the utmost coolness. He recollected going before the Investigating Committee in Mr. Storrs' house last Summer. Gen. Tracy was not there when he arrived. Witness had previously talked with some members of the committee. Gen. Tracy arrived at about 8 o'clock. Witness was seated with the committee when Gen. Tracy came in, and was introduced to him. Gen. Tracy beckoned witness to come into the front parlor. There was a long fight over an objection by the defense to the witness stating the conversation that ensued. Judge Neilson said the prosecution could question the witness according to the details of Gen. Tracy's testimony. Mr. Beach said that surely his Honor did not wish him to go over a quarter of a column of detail. "I'd skip some of it, if I were you," replied his Honor gravely. [Laughter.] Finally Mr. Beach found a question put by the defense to Gen. Tracy on this subject—"State what occurred." Judge Neilron ruled that he had the right to put the same question to witness. Quick as a flash Mr. Beach put the question: "State what occurred." Counsel for the defense had been so neatly beaten that laughter and applause rang through the court-room, the Judge himself smiling. Mr. Richards answered that he told Gen. Tracy that he was not going to tell anything to the committee. Gen. Tracy said that he was counsel for Mr. Beecher. Witness answered that that made no difference. Gen. Tracy said he wished to ask only one question. Witness asked what that was. Gen. Tracy then asked if witness' sister had ever confessed adultery to him. Witness declined to answer. Gen. Tracy said that was as bad as an admission. Witness said he had nothing to do with inferences, and would continue to decline to answer. Gen. Tracy asked if witness did not have some regard for his sister's reputation. Witness answered that he certainly had; that he was there after consultation with her that afternoon, and with her approval. Gen. Tracy then wanted witness to detail the specific matters she had told him, but he declined to give them. He said in years past his policy had been to decline to speak on this subject, and he meant to stick to it. Gen. Tracy said that that was what he must say to the committee, and witness did so. Witness was quite sure Gen. Tracy said he was Mr. Beecher's counsel. A fight took place over Bessie Turner's statement that she called upon witness at the *Evening Post* building, and told him about Mr. Tilton's abuse of his family, and his immoral conduct toward her. Mr. Fullerton claimed the right to put upon the stand the five persons Bessie Turner says she told these stories to, and show that she never did tell any of them anything of the kind. The theory of the prosecution was, he said, that these stories were invented during a two hours' conversation at Mrs. Ovington's; Judge Neilson allowed the witness to answer, and the defense excepted. Witness said Bessie Turner never called on him with any such stories that he recollected. He could not see how he could possibly have forgotten it if she had done so. The defense, after consultation, declined to cross-examine.

John Bremmer, a stout German with a traditional red mustache and goatee, was the next witness. He is a United States store-keeper in South street. He was acquainted by sight with Theodore Tilton in December, 1871. He participated in the Communist procession. He saw Mr. Tilton there, walking with Mr. Swinton. Witness was three or four ranks behind him. Both witness and Mr. Tilton remained with the procession throughout. Mr. Tilton did not enter a carriage. Witness was acquainted with Woodhull and Claflin. He saw them at the disbandment. Mr. Tilton was not with them. The cross-examination was quite funny, Mr. Bremmer's English being very much broken. He did not become acquainted with Mr. Swinton until some time afterward. Mr. Evarts asked him how he recognized Mr. Swinton, then, as the man who walked with Mr. Tilton. He answered: "Our barty is so small, you know, dat we recollegt our frients." [Great laughter.] Subsequently Mr. Evarts tried to find out whether his position was at the head or the tail of his division. "I don't know notting about headts or tails," he answered. [Great laughter.]

Charles Farrell, formerly City Editor of the *Herald*, was called, but not answering, Stephen Pearl Andrews was put upon the stand. Mr. Andrews is a tall, thin man, verging on sixty, with sharp features and a profusion of long, thin hair and beard of an iron-gray color. He took the usual oath. Mr. Fullerton drew from him a long history of his life and labors. Mr. Evarts remonstrated several times at its prolixity. Mr. Andrews spent his remote infancy in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. He was thereafter six years in Louisiana, four in Texas, six in Boston, and thirty in this City. After coming here he was engaged two years in introducing phonography, and since then has been occupied in scientific and philosophical investigations, which have resulted in the discovery of the new science of universology. He is now wholly devoting himself to the elaboration of a universal language. His writings have been "almost as voluminous as Mr. Beecher's." He named a large number of legal, social, and scientific works which he wrote and had published. One was a controversy he had had with Horace Greeley and Henry James on love, marriage, and divorce. He was commissioned by Gerrit Smith to go to Delaware and negotiate for the purchase of the 2,000 slaves in that State, but an attack of brain fever upset the project. He and Lewis Tappan went to England together for the purpose of inducing English capitalists to furnish means for the purchase of the slaves of the Republic of Texas. At this point, it being 4 o'clock, the court adjourned until this morning. Mr. Andrews was originally subpœnaed as a witness by the defense. He will be examined, not only in regard to the Communist procession, but also about Mr. Tilton's relations to the Woodhull and various other scandal topics. He will probably occupy the stand all day.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER AND JUDGE NEILSON'S REPLY.

Judge Neilson returned Mrs. Tilton her letter yesterday morning. The following are copies of the letter and of his Honor's reply to it:

MAY 8, 1875.

JUDGE NEILSON: I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in the law and before the court now sitting; and, while I have understood and respected from the beginning Mr. Evarts' principle in the matter, yet since your last session I have been so sensible of the power of my enemies that my soul cries out before you and the gentlemen of the jury, that they beware how, by a divided verdict, they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother! For five years past I have been the victim of circumstances most cruel and unfortunate; struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully. Released for some months from the *will* by whose power unconsciously I criminated myself again and again, I declare solemnly before you, without fear of man and by faith in God, that I am innocent of the crime charged against me. I would like to tell my *whole* sad story *truthfully*—to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods wrung from me by compulsion—though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secrets of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary. I assume the entire responsibility of this request, unknown to friend or counsel of either side, and await your Honor's honorable decision.

With great respect,

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

CHAMBERS OF THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., BROOKLYN, May 4, 1875.

MRS. TILTON: I am directed by Chief Judge Neilson to return your letter, as it cannot be read in court. Also to state that in civil cases counsel have the right to refrain from calling any particular witness, however competent, and that neither the court nor the client can interfere with the exercise of that right.

The Judge also instructs me to say that the question whether you could be a witness stands on quite other ground from that considered when your husband was called and sworn.

He was a competent witness to testify in his own behalf against a third person defendant, and while the policy of the law was to some extent involved, there was no express statute in the way.

But the statute of May 10, 1867, expressly declares the wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against the husband. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. KNAEBEL,
Clerk City Court, &c.

THE LAW BEARING ON THE CASE.

The following is a consolidation of so much of sections 2 and 3, of the laws of 1867, chapter 887, (referred to in the above letter,) as relates to the competency of husband and wife as witnesses in civil proceedings:

The husband or wife of a party is not competent to give evidence for or against such party, in any action or special proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery; or in any action for divorce on account of adultery, (except to prove the fact of marriage;) or in any action for criminal conversation; nor shall a husband or wife, in any case, be compelled to disclose any confidential communication, made by one to the other, during their marriage.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:15 Mr. Beach said: Shall I proceed, Sir?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—Take the stand, Mr. Woodruff.

The examination of Mr. Woodruff on rebuttal was continued.

Mr. Beach—I have to state, Sir, in behalf of Mr. Woodruff, that at 10:35 o'clock he received a subpœna from the other side to produce the books of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson for two years, during 1871 and 1872, I think; is it not?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, 1871 and 1872, Mr. Beach; he received it while he was here in attendance in court, and it was utterly impossible to get them here at 11 o'clock.

Q.—Mr. Woodruff, in that interview to which your attention has been directed, at Mr. Moulton's study, at the time Mr. Tracy, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Tilton were present, did Mr. Tilton, in words or in substance—I beg your pardon, Sir, I am now speaking of the Schultz interview, at the interview with Mr. Schultz at his house, where the starting of a paper was spoken of—did Mr. Tilton, in words or substance say to Mr. Schultz that he could not accept any such aid from Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Evarts—Where is that, Mr. Beach?

[Mr. Beach indicated the evidence referred to in the printed report of the evidence.]

The Court—From Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Did Mr. Tilton, in words or in substance, say to Mr. Schultz that he could not accept any aid from Mr. Beecher; or, did he put it in the form that he could not, in words or substance—that he could not put himself under any obligation to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Woodruff. What column is that, Mr. Beach.

[Mr. Beach again pointed to the column.]

Mr. Beach—Answer it.

Witness—He put it in the form that he could not accept any aid of Mr. Beecher that would place him under obligations to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—That was in connection with the subject of starting a paper? A.—It was.

Q.—The *Golden Age*? A.—The *Golden Age*.

Q.—Mr. Schultz states in that you came to that interview with Mr. Tilton, and that you did not remain over twelve or fifteen minutes—will you please state how that was? A.—I went with Mr. Tilton to Mr. Schultz's house, and remained there from half to three quarters of an hour in conversation with Mr. Schultz and Mr. Tilton, and we went away together down town.

Q.—Mr. Schultz is mistaken, then, in his statement that you could not have remained over ten or fifteen minutes? A.—I think he is mistaken.

Q.—You were present at the whole conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Schultz? A.—I was.

Q.—Mr. Tracy stated, Sir, that in the conversation on Sunday at Mr. Moulton's study, as to which both he and you have testified, that on the presentation of the paper which is known as the letter of apology, or the letter of contrition, Mr. Moulton said in connection with its presentation, "It is a memorandum or notes of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher"—was any such expression, in form or substance, used by Mr. Moulton at that conversation? A.—Not in my hearing.

Q.—Well, you were there? A.—I was there, and no such language occurred; the letter of apology was treated as a genuine—

Mr. Evarts—No matter how it was treated; give us what was said; I ask to have that stricken out.

Witness—I was going to state—

Mr. Evarts—No matter.

Mr. Beach—Well, what were you going to state?

Mr. Evarts—No, no. I don't want to know how it was treated; I ask that statement of the witness to be stricken out.

Mr. Beach—He had got so far as "that letter was treated as genuine;" that may be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—Now if you have any other question you can ask it. He has answered that question, and said that nothing of that kind was said in his hearing.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is all.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, do you wish to examine him?

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Q.—Mr. Woodruff, how long have you been acquainted with Gen. Tracy? A.—Five or six years, I think.

Q.—On what terms of acquaintance have you been with him? A.—Well, I have known him to see him quite often; I met him pretty often during these years.

Q.—On friendly terms? A.—On friendly terms.

Q.—Associated together in politics somewhat? A.—Well, I have been a little in politics, not very much.

Q.—Any other association with Gen. Tracy, and what was the nature of your intercourse with Gen. Tracy during that period; has it been intimate or friendly? A.—Not very intimate.

Q.—You say you saw him frequently and called at his office often? A.—I have been at his office a great many times.

Q.—Saw him after on the street? A.—I have met him a good many times on the street; he has been counsel for me.

Q.—Yes. Talked with him often? A.—I talked with him; I don't know what you mean by often.

Q.—Well, literally often, during those five or six years. A.—Well—

Q.—You knew him and felt free to speak to him at any time when you saw him? A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes I have seen him, and I have very likely spoken to him every day, or once a week, and then there have been times when I have not seen him for two or three months.

Q.—Up to what time did that relation last between you and Gen. Tracy? A.—I don't know that it ever ceased.

Q.—Did you see him frequently during the Summer of 1874? A.—No, not very frequently in 1874.

Q.—About how often did you do so? A.—I don't think I saw him very often. I recollect one interview I had with him.

Q.—When was that? A.—In the Summer of 1874—July or August.

Q.—Yes. A.—Went to see him at his house.

Q.—Well, you always met him—you talked with Gen. Tracy on a variety of subjects? A.—Yes.

Q.—I suppose your relations were not merely business relations? A.—No.

Q.—He was not the regular counsel of your firm? A.—He has been counsel for our firm; some others have been counsel.

Q.—He was counsel for your firm in two cases, I think you mentioned, or some one mentioned? A.—Two or three cases, I think.

Q.—What you call special retainers; retained for those special cases? A.—I presume that is so.

Q.—During all this period did your relations continue friendly? A.—So far as I know; on my part they were.

Q.—Now, Mr. Woodruff, will you be kind enough to name a few of the gentlemen in Brooklyn or New-York whom you consider your most intimate friends—those to whom you talk most freely, outside of your firm? A.—Talk most freely?

Q.—Yes, Sir; those with whom you are most intimate outside of your firm.

Mr. Beach—What is the importance of that?

Judge Neilson—It must be preliminary to something else, I think.

Mr. Shearman—It is preliminary, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Well, we will take the answer.

The Witness—I know a great many.

Q.—Will you name four or five with whom you are most intimate? A.—Yes; I am pretty intimate with George H. Nichols.

Q.—Yes. A.—Mr. McLean.

Q.—Which Mr. McLean? A.—Samuel McLean.

Q.—Samuel McLean? Any others? A.—Well, I think I know everybody, most, here on the Heights.

Q.—I mean those you are intimate with; those to whom you are in the habit of talking most confidentially? A.—Very few; I seldom talk confidentially with anybody.

Q.—We want those few? A.—I don't know of any.

Q.—Did you talk with Mr. Nichols sometimes confidentially? A.—I have about some things.

Q.—Don't you talk with Mr. Southwick sometimes? A.—I used to; I have not within a year or two.

Q.—You used to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you in 1873? A.—About some matters.

Q.—In 1871? A.—Very likely in 1871.

Q.—Now, can you name two or three men, others, with whom you stand on the same footing as with Messrs. Southwick, McLean, and Nichols? A.—I don't know that I can.

Q.—Well, Sir, then I may assume that those are your most confidential friends outside of your firm? A.—I don't know that they are especially my confidential friends; they are friends I talk with; there are others, but I don't recollect them.

Q.—Those are all you recollect? A.—I can't give you the condition of my social relations with everybody.

Q.—Well, did you ever talk with those gentlemen—Southwick, McLean, and Nichols—about this scandal? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you talked with them about some matters that were not made matters of public notoriety at the time? A.—Well, I don't know; I have talked to them about the the case.

Q.—Have you not talked with them, Sir, or some of them, about things which you knew about the scandal, and which the public did not at the time? A.—Very likely I may have; I could not swear I have or have not; I did not know what the public knew.

Q.—Did you talk with any of those gentlemen about counsel before you consulted with Gen. Tracy in regard to this very matter? A.—I think very likely I may have.

Q.—Well, Sir, which of these gentlemen? A.—I think I spoke with Mr. McLean once about counsel.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I think I spoke with Mr. McLean and said that I thought—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

Mr. Shearman—No matter. That was before you consulted Gen. Tracy, I understand? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Did you talk to any of these gentlemen about the subject of your consultation afterward? A.—I don't recollect; I may have done so.

Q.—Don't you think you did? A.—I would not swear; I do not recollect.

Q.—Isn't it your best recollection that you did talk to one of them or more? A.—I don't know; I have no recollection that I talked with them about the engagement of Tracy, or what occurred between Gen. Tracy and me; I may have done so, but I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Well, Sir, now, down to this day do you mean to say, or not, that you do not recollect talking to any one of these gentlemen about what occurred between you and Gen. Tracy? A.—Well, I have within the last year; you say down to this day; within the last year, I think.

Q.—Well, Sir, to which of these gentlemen have you talked about that matter? A.—I think likely I have talked to all.

Q.—Well, how recently have you talked to any of them about it? A.—Well, I think within two or three days.

Q.—To which of them have you talked within that short period? A.—I think I stated in the presence of McLean and Nichols both what transpired of my relations to Gen. Tracy, and how he came to—

Q.—I only want about Gen. Tracy. You talked with Mr. McLean and Mr. Nichols on that subject. That is all. Where did you hold that conversation? A.—I think I was at McLean's house the other night.

Q.—Was anybody present beside Mr. McLean and Mr. Nichols? A.—I think Mr. Buckingham was.

Q.—In the year 1874, Mr. Woodruff, were you in the habit of reading the Brooklyn *Union*, more or less? A.—I don't think I read the *Union* much in 1874; I think I had stopped it.

Q.—Do you remember whether you read any part of the Brooklyn *Union* of June 26, 1874? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—You cannot identify it that way, perhaps? A.—No.

TRACY'S INTERVIEW WITH A REPORTER.

Q.—Can you recollect reading an interview reported in the Brooklyn *Union* of June 26, 1874, between a reporter and Gen. Tracy? A.—No, I don't recollect.

Q.—Have you not made the subject of that interview a subject of conversation between some of your friends and yourself? A.—I don't recollect; I may have done so.

Q.—Did you never hear of the substance of that interview as reported? A.—Well, I think I have heard, or at least very likely, at the time I saw some reported interview of a reporter with Gen. Tracy; I may have talked at that time, and I may have talked about it; I presume I did; I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you see it in any other paper, Sir? A.—I may have done so, but I don't recollect.

[A large bound volume of the Brooklyn *Union* was then handed to the witness, whose attention was directed to a particular part of it. After reading the passage indicated, the witness said:]

The Witness—I think likely I have seen that interview.

Q.—At about the time it appeared? A.—I have no doubt I saw it; yes, Sir, I think I did.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Southwick concerning that reported interview? A.—I don't think I ever did; I have not the recollection of it.

Q.—Did you ever have any consultation with Mr. Nichols on the subject of that interview? A.—I don't recollect any.

Q.—Did you have any with Mr. Buckingham on the subject of that interview? A.—I don't think I ever did.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Samuel McLean on the subject? A.—Possibly I may have.

Q.—Well, Sir, don't you know that you did? A.—No, I would not swear; I think I did: I think I talked with him about that; I think very likely I did.

Q.—And was that about the time this was published, or later? A.—I think likely it was about the time, if I had any.

Q.—Well, Sir, did not Mr. McLean call your attention to that interview? A.—I don't recollect; he may have done so.

Q.—Did not he call your attention to its statements particularly? A.—I say I don't recollect; he may have done so.

Q.—Did he not call your attention to this statement, Sir, which is part of this interview—

Mr. Beach—I object to that question.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if your Honor please, I will put the question. Did not Mr. McLean call your attention to this point of that reported interview:

"Reporter—Do you mean to say that Mr. Tilton never charged Mr. Beecher with criminality with Mrs. Tilton?

Gen. Tracy—Most certainly I do. No such charge was ever made or believed by Mr. Tilton. The publication to which I have referred negatives such a charge in the most conclusive form; and it is well known by all who know anything of the facts that Mr. Tilton never believed and never alleged it.

Reporter—If there is no criminality alleged or pretended, what, then, is the charge?

Gen. Tracy—Some four years ago Mr. Tilton claims to have received information which led him to charge Mr. Beecher with having made a dishonorable suggestion to his wife. This is the extent of the charge and the only charge Mr. Tilton has ever made against Mr. Beecher.

Reporter'—

Mr. Fullerton—I object to the reading of that, Sir.

The Court—I think you have read sufficiently. That indicates what your topic is.

Mr. Shearman—There is only one short paragraph more to read to make the sense complete.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that one short paragraph, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—We want to bring it to—

Mr. Fullerton—There is not any difficulty in ascertaining what the gentleman wants. That is very apparent. But, Sir, I contend that he has no right to read, as he is reading, from the interview between a reporter and Mr. Tracy for the purpose of laying the foundation for a question, because the witness has already answered the question with regard to it, which ought to be satisfactory.

The Court—He does not remember to have—

Mr. Fullerton—He thinks he did call his attention to it.

The Witness—I think likely he did; I don't recollect it though. I think likely I talked with him about it.

Mr. Evarts—What is the objection to our reading it?

The Court—Well, it is reading a discussion which, perhaps, ought not to be heard by the jury. Mr. Shearman, put the remaining paragraph in the form of a question. Ask him more expressly.

Mr. Beach—Well, I expressly object to this question, Sir, upon the ground that it asserts what the counsel alleges is a part of an interview between a reporter and Mr. Tracy. There is no evidence of that, Sir. There is no proof of it, and it is surreptitiously getting before the jury an asserted declaration of Mr. Tracy, of which there is not the slightest proof in this case.

The Court—The point stands precisely as if the counsel had asked the witness whether, in his conversation with Mr. McLean, certain expressions were not referred to or repeated as made.

Mr. Beach—That would be correct, Sir.

The Court—What I meant to suggest to Mr. Shearman was to put this last paragraph he alludes to in that form.

Mr. Evarts—Is not my learned friend wrong in saying there is no evidence on this subject? Mr. Tracy has testified that he published this interview with this paper, but it has been introduced and marked for identification. That your Honor remembers, and we offered to read it in evidence, but your Honor excluded it. But the paper is identified.

Mr. Beach—Then, Sir, it is true—the remark I made—that there is not a particle of proof, legitimate proof, of that interview.

The Court—The article having been excluded, yes.

Mr. Beach—Or of what Mr. Shearman alleges to be a part of the interview.

Mr. Shearman—The fact of the interview was proved. Gen. Tracy proved that he said all he is reported by the paper to have said; that was to lay the basis for this examination, and we now ask that question for the purpose of showing that this witness' attention was called to what he, Gen. Tracy, is reported to have said.

Mr. Beach—Gen. Tracy is not proved to have called his attention to any such thing.

The Court—Well—

Mr. Beach—It is a surreptitious attempt to get before the jury an alleged declaration that Mr. Tracy made to a reporter.

Mr. Evarts—How can a public attempt, in the presence of the court and the jury, be called a "surreptitious attempt?"

Mr. Beach—I think very properly and justly.

Judge Neilson—This is very clear upon principle. If a witness testifies to a certain state of facts he cannot in any form be allowed to show that a month before he made the same statement by way of fortifying what he now states. That is the general rule, and of course if that is the object of this question it is improper. But I think you may put the remaining paragraph in the form of a question to see if those words, or their substance, had passed between this gentleman and the gentleman referred to.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Shearman—Did Mr. McLean, at that interview, refer to the fact that the question purported to be addressed to Gen. Tracy was in this language—

"Do you mean to say that this is all the foundation there is for the alleged Beecher scandal?"

And that Gen. Tracy was reported to have answered—

"That is all. It has not even that to rest upon; for it is well known to members of Mr. Beecher's church and to others that Mrs. Tilton has repeatedly and emphatically denied it."

A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—Nor any part of it being referred to? A.—Not that you have read from now. I think very likely that we had a talk about this interview, but if we did I have forgotten it.

Q.—When was this talk?

Mr. Beach—He says that he had forgotten it.

Mr. Shearman—He says that he had a talk.

Mr. Beach—He has not said that they had a talk.

Mr. Shearman—He said that long ago.

Mr. Beach—He has never stated it. He has said that it was quite likely that they had a talk, but that he had no recollection about it.

Mr. Shearman—He said quite likely he had; and then in further answer he said that he had no doubt that he had.

A.—I think quite likely we had a talk, but if we had a have no recollection that we did. I talked with him a great many times, and with others.

Q.—Did not Mr. McLean, at that interview, say to you, in substance or effect, that that reported interview showed what Gen. Tracy's understanding of the case was? A.—He may have done so; I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—Have you had any conversation since with any of the three gentlemen named—Mr. Southwick, Mr. McLean, or Mr. Nichols—upon the same subject, since that time—a more recent conversation? A.—I think that I was at Mr. McLean's last night.

Q.—Did you talk with him upon the subject then? A.—I talked with him last night. I stated to him just what transpired.

Q.—No, no. Did you talk with him upon the subject of this interview, last night? A.—Did I suggest that subject? I say no.

Q.—I mean this topic? A.—If you want to know what we said last night, I will tell you.

Mr. Evarts—We do not want that.

The Witness—Very well; then I will not state it.

Q.—Did you ever have a conversation with Gen. Tracy on the subject of the reported interview? A.—I do not think that I did. I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did you see Gen. Tracy shortly after the publication of that interview? A.—How long after that was his statement to the public made? Tell me that and then I can fix it. Gen. Tracy made a statement which was published in the papers last Summer.

Q.—This is the very one? A.—That is the interview by the reporter.

Q.—That is the one that was commonly called the statement of June 26. There was another in September. That was in the Summer; this is in the Autumn, in September? A.—I think it was in August Gen. Tracy made a statement in which he said—

Mr. Beach—No, no; wait.

The Witness—I saw Gen. Tracy right after he made his statement to the public.

Q.—Did you not see Gen. Tracy frequently between the 26th of June and the time when he made that second statement? A.—I do not think I saw him frequently.

Q.—How soon after did you see him? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You saw him occasionally? A.—Yes, I saw him occasionally.

Q.—And talked with him? A.—I recollect no talk except the special talk that I had with him; I met him at Moulton's and in the street, and at other places, and had some talks with him.

Q.—Did you not know that Gen. Tracy was in conference with Mr. Moulton on the subject of this scandal during the period after June 26, 1874? A.—I understood that he was.

Q.—You saw Gen. Tracy at Mr. Moulton's several times, did you not, during that period? A.—I did some time during last Summer, several times. I do not know how many; three or four, perhaps about half a dozen.

Q.—And you also saw him in the street sometimes, did you not? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did you ever, on any of those occasions, when you met Gen. Tracy, after the publication of this reported interview, call his attention to the fact that he had stated Mr. Tilton's charge to consist of improper advances, and nothing more? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

TRACY BETRAYED HIS CONFIDENCE.

Q.—Did you ever complain to Gen. Tracy, down to the time that you appeared on the witness stand, that he had misrepresented the facts of this case? A.—I did.

Q.—In that published interview? A.—I did.

Q.—When? A.—At his house.

Q.—When? A.—Last Summer.

Q.—Do you mean in regard to his statements, in this published interview of June 26? A.—That I do not know—but in regard to one published statement.

Q.—That was the one published in September, was it not? A.—It may have been; or the time may have been earlier. I will tell you just what I complained to Gen. Tracy about, if you will allow me to.

Q.—State exactly what you did complain to him about? A.—I saw in the statement of Gen. Tracy, in public, that he had said that he had spoken to Moulton about the money transactions, and that he had told Moulton who had told him about them. Whereupon Mr. Moulton fell to damning the persons that told Tracy about the money transactions. I supposed that that meant me. I went to Gen. Tracy's house and asked him if that meant me, and he said that it did. I then recalled to him the circumstances under which I told him that transaction, and the sacred promise he made me never to repeat it; and told him that I thought he had betrayed my confidence, and had done wrong in telling that. Gen. Tracy said, "What money transaction did you tell me about?" I told him, "About the transaction at the interview when I engaged him to act as my counsel and for Mr. Moulton?" Gen. Tracy said, "That was not the money transaction at all. The money transa

Tracy about the $5,000? A.—I have no recollection of telling him about it.

Q.—Nor about the money transaction which occurred at the time of the $5,000? A.—I have no recollection of telling him about it.

Q.—You recollect mentioning it whether you mentioned the sum or not—do you recollect it? A.—I have no recollection of telling Gen. Tracy on or about that time anything about money matters in the business.

Q.—Did you communicate to Gen. Tracy at any time the fact of any moneys being paid, after that interview on Sunday in the Fall of 1872? A.—After when—after the interview of 1872?

Q.—In the Fall of 1872 to which you have referred? A.—I have no recollection that I did.

Q.—You knew money was paid from time to time from Moulton; did not you? A.—I knew, yes, from Moulton.

Q.—Did you know Moulton was receiving money or were you informed by him that he was? A.—He told me two or three times he received money to pay for Bessie Turner's schooling; that is all.

BESSIE TURNER'S SCHOOL BILLS.

Q.—You knew about Bessie Turner, then? A.—I know Mr. Moulton said he received money from Mr. Beecher to pay for her school bills.

Q.—How was it you—did you first learn that; when did you first learn it? A.—I should say it was along the time when he was receiving it and doing it.

Q.—When was that; what year? A.—1872 or 73, I guess.

Q.—Was not it 1871? A.—It might have been. I don't recollect the date.

Q.—When did you first learn about Bessie Turner's being sent away? A.—I don't know when.

Q.—Did you learn about that at the same time the first payments were made? A.—No; I don't know whether they were the first or whose they were; I only know from Moulton what Moulton stated about Bessie Turner. If you want to know I will tell you.

Q.—Have you stated all you told Gen. Tracy about money in the Fall of 1872? A.—Stated what?

Q.—Have you stated all you told Gen. Tracy about money in the Fall of 1872? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—At that interview: I mean that particular.—A.—That first interview, I think I have; all that I recollect.

THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AGAIN.

Q.—Yes; that first interview. Now, when were you informed that this $500 was paid? A.—Well, I think it was a few days before I met Gen. Tracy.

Q.—What time were you then informed it had been paid? A.—I was not informed as to the time.

Q.—No time specified? A.—No time specified.

Q.—Were you informed that it was for Mr. Tilton's family? A.—I understood from Mr. Moulton that it was for the benefit of Mr. Tilton's family.

Q.—Did he say nothing about its being for the benefit also of Bessie Turner? A.—No.

Q.—Not in whole or in part? A.—No.

Q.—And he had previously mentioned to you about the money payments for Bessie Turner? A.—I don't know whether it was previous or after; I can tell you all I know.

Q.—What is your recollection on that point? A.—I have no recollection of what was paid for Bessie Turner; I have very clearly what was stated about Bessie Turner; I can tell you in very few words, if you want me to do it.

Q.—We want to know when you were informed money was paid for Bessie Turner? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Whether it was before or after this? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Or whether it was before or after the interview in November, 1872? A.—I am under the impression that it was after; Moulton told me two or three times about money being paid for Bessie Turner; they might have been a year apart or they might have been more.

Q.—Then did you not know more money had been paid than the $500? A.—I didn't, that I know of; Moulton may have said to me before that he had had money for her schooling.

Q.—Did you understand that this $500 was for Bessie Turner's schooling? A.—No. I understood it was for Tilton's family.

Q.—Then you did understand more money had been paid than $500? A.—Certainly; during the two or three years I understood in addition that money was paid for Bessie Turner's schooling.

Q.—At that time of the interview you understood that, didn't you? A.—I would not swear it was before or after.

Q.—Will you say whether you understood or not more money had been paid than the $500? A.—No, I won't; I will tell you just what I know, or what was told to me, and I have told it to you.

Q.—Did you or not know at that time? A.—I say I cannot fix the date about Bessie Turner's schooling.

Q.—Did you tell Gen. Tracy about all the money of which you knew at that time? A.—I don't whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you intend to tell him all you knew? A.—I intended to tell him about that transaction that Mr. Moulton told me of.

Q.—That $500? A.—Yes, Sir; that is what I intended to tell him.

Q.—Do you know whether you meant to tell Gen. Tracy all about the money transactions at that time or not? A.—I meant to tell him about that, and I don't know whether I knew of any other or not.

Q.—I don't ask you that. Did you mean to disclose to Gen. Tracy all the facts about the money transactions or not? A.—I meant to disclose to him about that.

Q.—And not about the rest? A.—I don't know know that there was any rest.

Q.—Did you intend to disclose to Gen. Tracy all you knew about the money matters? A.—I intended to disclose what I did disclose.

Q.—Did you intend to disclose all you knew or did you intend to conceal some? A.—Intend to conceal; I did not intend anything but to go and tell Gen. Tracy the truth.

Q.—Did you mean to tell him all the truth? A.—Yes, so far as I went I did, of course.

Q.—About the money? I don't care how far you went; I want to know whether you meant to tell him all the truth about the matter? A.—I meant to tell him about the case.

Q.—Will you be kind enough to answer my question if you can, yes or no. Did you mean to tell him at that time all you knew about the money matters, or did you not? A.—I do not recollect; I have no recollection about it, only I told him about that one matter.

Q.—Did you intend to tell the truth to Gen. Tracy? A.—I did not intend to tell anything else.

Q.—Did you intend to conceal a part of the truth from him about the money? A.—I don't recollect that I did; I don't recollect what my intention was.

Q.—Then did not you tell him all you knew at that time?

Mr. Fullerton—That is the fifth time that question has been asked.

The Witness—I may have told him all; if I knew about the Bessie Turner matter before, then I think I did not tell him all; if I did not know about that before, then I think I did tell him all.

Q.—But you are at least certain you did not tell him anything about the Bessie Turner matter? A.—I am very certain, Sir.

THE CHECKS FOR BESSIE TURNER'S SCHOOLING.

Q.—Yes. Now, were you in the habit of looking over your checks—the firm checks—previous to that time? A.—How?

Q.—When they were returned from the bank? A.—No, Sir; not very often; sometimes I have.

Q.—Did you know anything about these checks which had been paid for Bessie Turner's schooling previous to that time? A.—No—well, I don't know; I may have had.

Q.—Didn't you know the checks for Bessie Turner's school bills were firm checks of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—I think one or two were.

Q.—You don't know of any that were not? A.—No; I don't know that I ever saw any of them.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton never have a private bank account? A.—I don't know that he had.

Q.—Did not he draw checks for his own use on the firm? A.—He did.

Mr. Shearman—Those checks are in evidence. Do you not know anything about those checks? A.—I have a vague impression that there were checks drawn upon Woodruff & Robinson, and charged to Moulton, to send to somebody West; that is my impression.

Q.—Did Moulton give you to understand that he then received this $500, shortly before you saw Gen. Tracy? A.—I think it was shortly before; it was shortly before that he told me.

Q.—Did you understand that money was received in check or currency? A.—Well, I am under the impression I understood he got it in bills.

Q.—Did he say that? A.—I think he said Mr. Beecher gave him $500 in bills.

Q.—Did you tell Gen. Tracy that? A.—I may have.

Q.—You don't know whether you did or not? A.—I could not swear positively.

Q.—That is your best impression of it. What is your best impression on that point? A.—What point?

Q.—As to whether you told Gen. Tracy the money was paid in bills. A.—My best impression is I did tell him it was paid in bills; I presume I did.

Q.—Did not you tell Gen. Tracy that Mr. Beecher went to the bank himself and drew the money out and gave it to Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't know whether I told him that or not; I don't think I did.

Q.—You don't think you did? A.—I don't think I did; I may have done so.

Q.—Now, did you know—were you informed what was done with the $500? A.—No, Sir; I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Did you know whether it was deposited with your firm or not? A.—I don't know; no, Sir; I don't think it was, Sir; I don't know.

Mr. Shearman—We move that be stricken out, if your Honor please. He says he don't know.

Judge Neilson—He does not know; yes.

Mr. Shearman—The "I don't think it was" will be stricken out.

Q.—Now, did you ever learn of any check of $500 being paid by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton? A.—I have no recollection of it.

MR. SHEARMAN TRYING TO FIX A DATE.

Q.—Do you recollect in November, 1872, collecting interest on a certain bond and mortgage held by you on Mr. Tilton's house?

Mr. Fullerton—What has that got to do with it?

Mr. Shearman—It is to identify the time.

Mr. Fullerton—Well.

The Witness—Well, I think I collected the interest.

Q.—Yes. Interest on the bond and mortgage. Wasn't that shortly before you saw Gen. Tracy on that subject? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, Sir, was not it the 8th of November, 1872? A.—That I collected the interest?

Q.—Yes. A.—It might have been that and it might have been the 10th.

Q.—Didn't the interest fall due the 1st of May and 1st of November? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did not you collect the 1st of November the interest due on the bond and mortgage? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now, can you recollect whether or not it was on the same day that you collected that interest that Moulton told you he received this $500 from Mr. Beecher. A.—No, I don't think it was.

Q.—Wasn't it just about that time? A.—I don't recollect; it was just about that time along, and it may have been about that time or it might have been a little earlier; I recollect the way I collected the interest; at least I think I recollect it.

Q.—Was not that shortly before you had the interview with Gen. Tracy that you collected that interest? A.—It might have been.

Q.—Well, what is your recollection about it? A.—Well, the two had no connection whatever, and I have no recollection about it.

Q.—You remember to have collected that interest on the 8th of November, 1872, by the accounts of your firm that are in evidence, and I want to know whether that date is not shortly before you had that interview with Gen. Tracy? A.—Well, I don't know whether it was or not.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the fourth time that question has been put and answered.

Judge Neilson—Well, it is answered now.

Mr. Shearman—Cannot you recollect whether it was a very short time before you had an interview with Gen. Tracy, Moulton told you about this money?

Mr. Fullerton—That is half a dozen times.

Mr. Shearman—I want to fix the date.

Mr. Fullerton—I think the subject is sufficiently confused for all the purposes of the other side.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Well, Sir, I will call your attention to an account of your firm, and see if you can explain it. Look at that account [handing record to witness.] Look at that account and tell me whether, on the 8th of November, 1872, Mr. Tilton is not charged by your firm with the sum of $500?

Mr. Beach—What page do you refer to?

Mr. Shearman—Page 167, 8th November, 1872, $500. Is not Mr. Tilton debited on the 8th of November, 1872, with $500? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, will you look at the credit side of the account and state whether he is credited at any time in 1872 with the sum of $500? A.—I don't see any. What year is that? (Indicating.]

Mr. Shearman—That is 1871; is there any in 1872? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—This is the account of Woodruff & Robinson put in evidence, exhibit D, No. 9.

Q.—Have you any explanation to offer of this fact that Mr. Tilton is debited at about the time at which you now say this money was received for his benefit from Mr. Beecher, that the sum of $500 and he is not credited with any such sum received?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Mr. Shearman (to witness)—Have you any explanation to offer?

The Witness—I have not any; no, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

Judge Neilson—He has answered it now.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I move to strike that out, because the question is predicated upon a statement of fact not in the case.

Judge Neilson—The time?

Mr. Fullerton—No; the question is based upon an assertion we have not had, that the money —$500—was received about that time.

Judge Neilson—The time—the date, which we have not got.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. The witness does not pretend to know when it was received at all.

Judge Neilson—That is so. Well, we will let the answer stand.

Mr. Beach—He was credited with a balance of interest; he had a balance on deposit with the firm at that time.

Q.—Look at these accounts and say whether at any time, on the credit side of that account with Mr. Tilton, you find the sum of $500, and, if so, when? A.—He is so credited Nov. 13—"cash, $500."

Q.—That is Nov. 13, 1871, is it not? A.—Yes; in January, 1872, $2,000; in April, $2,000, and in May there is a credit of $100.

Q.—That in April was Bowen's money, was it not? A.—I do not know whether it was or not.

THE INTERVIEW WITH TRACY.

Q.—As there seems to be some doubt as to how long this interview was with Gen. Tracy, will you be kind enough to state your opinion as to the time when that interview took place between yourself and Gen. Tracy about this money matter—the time it occupied and when it occurred? A.—The interview occurred with Gen. Tracy shortly after the Woodhull publication.

Q.—That publication was on the 20th of October, 1872? A.—Very well; I think it was very shortly after that; perhaps it might have been a week or ten days; I think about a week.

Q.—About a week afterward? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton in town when it occurred? A.—When what occurred?

Q.—When that interview with Gen. Tracy about the money matters occurred. A.—I do not know whether he was or not.

Q.—Did you see him next day? A.—I do not think I did; No, I did not see him; I did not see Tilton; I am very positive I did not see Tilton from the time of my first interview with Gen. Tracy until he came to Moulton's house on Sunday night, when we were there.

Q.—Was not that the next Sunday night? A.—Yes, I think it was.

Q.—Then it was the Sunday night following the week in which you had this interview with Gen. Tracy? A.—Yes; the Sunday night of the following week.

Q.—Now, do you not know that Tilton was not at home on the 5th of November, 1872? A.—I do not.

Q.—On what day of the week did you have this interview with Gen. Tracy when you spoke about the money? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At his office in Montague street.

Q.—What time of the day? A.—About 4:30 o'clock.

Q.—Was any one else there? A.—No, Sir; not while we were having the interview. It was entirely between him and I.

Q.—The clerks were in the outer office, I suppose? A.—They might have been.

Q.—You passed through the outer office first? A.—I do not know whether we went through the outer office or in the back way.

Q.—How long was it after that interview that the other interview between Mr. Tilton, Gen. Tracy, and yourself occurred at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—It was on Sunday night; either the first or second Sunday thereafter; I do not know which.

Q.—I thought you said just now that it was the very next Sunday night? A.—I said that I thought it was.

Q.—Was it not the next morning after the half-past four o'clock interview in which you brought Mr. Moulton to make a statement? A.—No, Sir. I went to see Gen. Tracy after half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon and stayed there until after dark, over an hour, and talked to him about this case and stated what I wanted. Then I called next morning, and Moulton was with me, or else Moulton came in afterward. I think I called ahead of Moulton.

Q.—You went there ahead of Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were you there before Moulton came in? A.—I think I was there five or ten minutes.

Q.—What time of the day did you get to Gen. Tracy's office the next morning? A.—A little after 8 o'clock, I think. Perhaps it might have been half past.

Q.—Do you recollect whether in your first examination you stated as a fact that you went alone to Gen. Tracy's office? A.—I do not know whether I did or not.

Q.—Don't you remember that you said that you took Mr. Moulton into his office? A.—I recollect that I said that I introduced Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Morris—What page are you referring to?

Mr. Beach—He is not referring to any page.

Q.—I ask your attention to page 344. Did you not, in your direct examination for the plaintiff, [in your previous examination in the plaintiff's opening case,] use this language:

"I called at Mr. Tracy's office with Mr. Moulton—I think it was about 8:30 in the morning—for the purpose of having Mr. Moulton relate to Mr. Tracy the history of this scandal case."

A.—I may have said so.

Q.—Did you so testify? A.—I may have said so.

Q.—Why do you say now that you went ten minutes in advance of Moulton? A.—I say that I think that I did.

Mr. Fullerton—I think, if your Honor please, that this is an unprofitable interview.

Mr. Shearman—I do not know about that.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not suppose that you do. That is your misfortune—not mine.

Judge Neilson—I think the counsel is about through with it.

Mr. Fullerton—I thought that he was through some time ago, but he does not seem to know it. How far will your Honor permit him to go into the examination of matters to which the attention of the witness was not called by us? I suppose that they have a right to cross-examine only with regard to matters to which we directed the attention of the witness.

Judge Neilson—That is the general rule, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the general rule, and it is the particular rule, unless your Honor permits them to depart from it. If this whole case is to be retried in this way it will consume a great deal of time. It rests with your Honor whether it shall be so retried. I do not wish to circumscribe the other side, or to limit them in their inquiries, if they are going to develop any new facts, or any facts which will throw any light on this case; but to spend some hours in examining a witness in regard to matters which he has not been examined about, on his cross-examination, or when called by us, would seem to be an unnecessary waste of time. Our inquiries were directed to a very few topics, and in regard to those topics, it is right to cross-examine; beyond that they have no right to go, unless your Honor throws open the door for examination to any length, and in regard to any subject as to which they may see fit to call the attention of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I think my learned friend is right in his general proposition, but he is not accurate in his memory in regard to the previous examination of this witness. All that was said in regard to this previous interview on the first examination of Mr. Franklin Woodruff was introductory to getting at the interview at the house. We do not understand that there is any right on their part to give an interview between Mr. Franklin Woodruff and Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—Do you mean on the first examination?

Mr. Evarts—On the first examination.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly we did give such an interview.

Mr. Evarts—After giving this interview, the question was how to get Mr. Beecher in some way affected by what occurred in that principal interview; and then a conversation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher was introduced, in which Mr. Moulton said: "This conversation which we are having is at the instance of so-and-so, and it may be necessary to tell the truth about your affairs, and we will ask you about them;" and Mr. Tilton consented to it. Thereupon the introduction of what occurred between Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, Gen. Tracy, and Mr. Woodruff, (he being present, though I do not know that he took any part in it,) on the Sunday night, was introduced, upon the principle that Mr. Tracy was there to represent Mr. Beecher, and thus authorize a statement of that conversation. But there had not been any pretense that there had been any such authorization of Mr. Tracy to represent Mr. Beecher at these preliminary talks with him, concerning which evidence of introductory import was given. But Mr. Tracy was examined and cross-examined by them as to these preliminary interviews. Thereupon they called this witness with a view to contradict Gen. Tracy; so that all our inquiries concerning these preliminary interviews are introduced, as we understand it, in their rebutting evidence, by this witness, on their right to contradict Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—I refer you to page 344, Mr. Evarts, in relation to your statement that this first interview between this witness and Mr. Tracy was not given. The whole relation of the interview was given in terms by Mr. Woodruff repeatedly. I mean the interview between Mr. Moulton, yourself, and Woodruff at your office.

Mr. Shearman—That was brought out on your cross-examination. It was not anything that we examined as to. We did not examine as to the interview.

Mr. Fullerton—They called it out; we did not. He was a man of straw, set up by Mr. Shearman, to fight with; and it seems that the man of straw has got the best of it.

Mr. Shearman—Do you refer to yourself?

Mr. Fullerton—No; I am referring to another matter. You have got neither bricks nor straw as the result of your examination. I think, Sir, it is a great waste of time to continue in this way. I take it that it makes very little difference—in fact, no difference at all—whether Mr. Moulton went into the office with Mr. Woodruff, or whether he succeeded him by ten minutes. It is an inquiry that ought not to be permitted. I think, technically speaking, that the witness was right in saying that he went there with Moulton, or that he took Moulton with him, if Moulton went there in pursuance of an arrangement made with him, although ten minutes intervened between their respective arrivals. He went there by appointment.

Judge Neilson—And the witness introduced him.

Mr. Fullerton—And the witness introduced him; and that is all there was about that interview.

HE HAD MORE THAN ONE INTERVIEW WITH TRACY.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Woodruff, did you have any more than one interview with Gen. Tracy in which the subject of this scandal was in any way discussed prior to the time in which Mr. Moulton came into the office? A.—I think likely. I met him on the street, and perhaps casually talked with him about it, as I did with others that I met. I am under the impression that I did.

Q.—When do you think you met him in the street and talked about it? A.—I think I met him perhaps a day or two after this thing was out.

Q.—A day or two after the publication? A.—I think I may have met him.

Q.—In this interview between Mr. Moulton and Gen. Tracy nothing was said about the money, was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing was said about Bessie Turner? A.—No, Sir—you mean in the morning interview?

Q.—I mean the morning interview. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said at any subsequent interview at which you were present, between yourself, Mr. Moulton, and Gen. Tracy, about money? A.—I think not.

Q.—Nor about Bessie Turner? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you, on your original examination, testify in this manner: "Mr. Moulton immediately proceeded to state to Gen. Tracy all about the case;" will you state whether you think that you so testified or not? A.—I do not know but that I may have testified so.

Mr. Beach—The question was what did he tell him. We will show just what he did tell him.

Mr. Shearman—Did you speak to Gen. Tracy about this money as any evidence of guilt on Mr. Beecher's part?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—I think I won't take that, Mr. Shearman.

THE PAYMENT OF THE $5,000.

Mr. Shearman—You say you knew about the $5,000, when that was paid? A.—I say I know that the $5,300 was placed to F. D. Moulton's credit on the cash-book of Woodruff & Robinson; that is the way I knew it, from the fact of seeing it on the cash-book.

Q.—And you inferred, you said, that it was money derived from Mr. Beecher? A.—I presumed it was.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, is there any necessity for going over that ground again, Sir?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; there is.

Mr. Fullerton—I was asking the court.

Mr. Shearman—The point I wish to get at is, that you knew of three classes of payments—you knew of the payments on account of Bessie Turner, you knew of the payment of $500, and you knew of this payment of $5,000? A.—I knew of the credit to F. D. Moulton of $5,300.

Q.—Did you ever object to any of those transactions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever complain to Mr. Moulton as having made use of the firm as a channel for such payments? A.—Not that I recollect of.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. SOUTHWICK.

Q.—Mr. Woodruff, do you recollect an interview between yourself and John S. Southwick shortly after the publication of the so-called Woodhull scandal in November, 1872?

Mr. Tracy—John C.

Mr. Shearman—John C. Southwick. Do you recollect an interview with him in which something was said—there was a conversation between you on the subject of Mr. Beecher and the scandal at Mr. Southwick's house? A.—I had some talk with Mr. Southwick about the scandal.

Q.—That is, I simply want to know if you recollect that occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, do you recollect on that occasion saying to Mr. Southwick, "Is it best for us to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn or not?" A.—I don't recollect.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—This is—shall I get the whole conversation at once? I do not think the gentleman's objection will be entirely obviated by the whole conversation.

The Court—I think we will take the answer, if you will be content with the answer.

Mr. Shearman—Well, what do you say, Sir? A.—I don't recollect saying so.

Q.—Nor anything of that sort? A.—I don't recollect it.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not? A.—I will swear that I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—But not any more positively than that? A.—No.

Q.—Did not Mr. Southwick, in answer to that, say to you that you had a head of sufficient level to drive the salt and fish business, but that when you undertook to drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn, he thought you had taken a contract which you could not carry through? A.—No, I do not think he said that.

The Court—The question is whether Mr. Southwick said that? A.—No; I do not recollect his saying that.

Mr. Shearman—Nor anything like that? A.—I do not.

Q.—Anything in substance like that? A.—I do not recollect his saying anything of that kind.

Q.—Will you swear positively he did not say so? A.—I will swear I do not recollect he did.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor will rule on this question I won't interpose any other objection. If it is to be understood that they are to retry their case here, I will submit to it without any further—

The Court—No; that is not to be understood at all, and the rule will be strictly applied hereafter. In this instance we drifted into this long minute examination before my attention was called to the rule, and I have been hoping that it would soon close.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, I think we had better stop now, before we get entirely out to sea and get lost.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please—

Mr. Fullerton—No.

Mr. Shearman (coaxingly)—Oh, well, just allow me.

Mr. Fullerton—No, you will allow me. Now, if they propose to introduce Mr. Southwick to contradict the witness upon the stand in regard to this matter, your Honor will perceive that it is a retrial of this case; because this inquiry now put ought to have been put when the witness was on the stand before. It does not make any difference whether this subject was referred to on his former examination, or whether they omitted to refer to it, the rule is precisely the same. They ought now to be confined and limited, in their inquiries on cross-examination, to matters to which we directed the attention of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Now, that we agree to.

The Court—Well, we have not applied that rule to this examination, and perhaps we will get through without applying the rule.

Mr. Evarts—Counsel may agree with each other, and the Court may not accord with the views of counsel; and we assume that your Honor is right in this view. But this is the point we are at. It is always permissible at any time, when an adverse witness—that is, a witness of an adverse party—is on the stand, in reference to any testimony he has given, to indicate his bias.

The Court—Therefore I allowed the last answer.

Mr. Evarts—That is our present inquiry.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—It is to be pursued a little further—and the only ground. It does not follow that we must exhaust our testimony as to bias on the original cross-examination, because it may not become important until after the rebutting examination.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Didn't you then say to Mr. Southwick, "I will show you a letter which, if published or shown generally, would drive him out of Brooklyn"? A.—Of what date? What date was this?

Q.—About the time of the Woodhull publication.

Mr. Beach—Just after.

The Witness—No, I don't think I did. I never had any such letter in my possession; I could not have shown him any such letter.

Mr. Shearman—You say you don't think you said this. Are you positive you did not say so? A.—No, I don't recollect saying so. I may have said that I had seen an apology, or something of that kind, that was very damaging to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—And which, "if shown generally, would drive him out"? A.—Very possibly I may have said so.

Q.—Very good. A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did not Mr. Southwick then ask you if the charge against Mr. Beecher was adultery, and didn't you say, "No"? A.—No; I do not recollect of anything of that kind.

Q.—Nothing of that sort? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing in substance to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not? A.—I will swear to the best of my recollection that I did not.

Q.—That is as positive as you will be? Will you swear positively that you did or did not say that? A.—To the best of my recollection I never said any such thing; and I don't think I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Southwick, in that conversation, ask you if you believed that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery, and didn't you answer "no?" A.—No, Sir, I do not think that any such question was asked. If there was I do not believe I said no.

Q.—You think that nothing of that kind occurred? A.—I don't recollect of anything of that kind.

Q.—Are you positive that it did not occur? A.—I am very sure that there was not, or any such question as that.

Q.—Now, Sir, did nothing of this kind occur at any conversation between you and Mr. Southwick? A.—I do not think there did in that positive form.

Q.—That positive form? But did you make it in substance? A.—I do not think that anything ever occurred in which Mr. Southwick asked me if I believed Mr. Beecher was guilty of adultery and I said no; I have no recollection that anything of that kind ever occurred.

Q.—Did he ever ask you if you or any one else charged him with adultery, and you said "no?" A.—I don't know whether he asked me or not.

Q.—But you do not know whether you answered so or not? A.—No, I do not think I ever answered so.

Q.—Did you ever to Mr. Southwick charge Mr. Beecher with adultery? A.—I never charged him with adultery.

Q.—And did you ever tell Mr. Southwick that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't recollect that—no, I do not think I ever did.

Q.—Did you ever tell Mr. Southwick that Mr. Tilton charged adultery? A.—I may within the past year.

Q.—Yes. But not before this past year? A.—I do not think I ever did before.

Q.—How often did you talk with Mr. Southwick about this subject of the scandal? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Didn't you begin to talk with him from a very early day—from 1871? A.—I think about the first I talked was after the Woodhull scandal was published; I think about that time.

Q.—And from that time on haven't you talked with him frequently? A.—Oh, I have talked with him from time to time, yes.

Q.—Haven't you talked about what the charge was against Mr. Beecher with Mr. Southwick? A.—I do not think I have, except it may have been within the last year, Sir, after it came out.

Q.—I do not mean in the past year; I do not mean since Mr. Tilton has made public charge of adultery. Before that didn't you often talk with him on the subject? A.—I have talked with him, yes.

Q.—Have you not, since you were on the stand before, complained to Mr. Southwick of his having given Mr. Tracy points in this case? A.—Yes, Sir; no, I don't know about the points. I had a talk with Southwick the other day.

Q.—Well, didn't you complain of his conduct in telling Gen. Tracy anything? A.—I complained of his—yes, I did. No, I complained of this: He swore about something that I had told him in confidence, and I thought that it was rather stating things that he ought not to, but—

The Court—That was about the *Golden Age*?

A.—I think so. No, something about Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Shearman—That was an accusation of Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Let him tell his own story.

The Court—What was it about, Mr. Woodruff? A.—Something about the accusation, that Mr. Tilton had said. I told him that I thought he must have told Gen. Tracy, for I didn't see how he would have known anything about it.

Mr. Shearman—Haven't you told that to other persons besides Mr. Southwick? A.—Very likely.

Q.—Are you still a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you leave the firm? A.—The firm dissolved on the 1st of March, partially on the 1st of January, and fully on the 1st of March.

Q.—Was not the dissolution resolved on before the 1st of January, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir.

The witness here turned to the court and said: "Judge, I wish you would hurry them to get through with me; I want to go to New-York."

Judge Neilson—I cannot hurry them up at all.

Mr. Shearman—Did you have an interview with Mr. Southwick, a few weeks ago, at your office, where this subject of the scandal was discussed to some extent? A.—Very likely.

Q.—Did you on that occasion tell Mr. Southwick that you had—that he had known all about the case from you? A.—No, Sir, I do not recollect telling him any such thing.

Q.—Did not you tell him anything of that kind in substance? A.—I do not think he would ever have known all about the case from me.

Q.—Did you not tell him in substance that you had told him all that you knew about the case? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you not tell him that you had told him all that you knew about the case, in confidence? A.—No, I did not tell him any such thing.

Q.—Did not you tell him that if he told what you had told him you would never have any more confidence in human nature? A.—I do think I did.

Q.—Nothing of the sort? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—And didn't you assign as a reason for that that you had told him all that you knew about it, and expected him to keep it in confidence? A.—No. I told him that I thought he ought not to tell matters of confidence. I think he threatened to tell some things that I had told him in confidence, and that would be—

Q.—No, that is sufficient.

Mr. Beach—No; let him go on and finish it.

Mr. Shearman—Very well; finish it. A.—I think I met Southwick, or he was down at our office, and we got to talking about this thing, and I simply cautioned him about matters that I had talked with him in confidence; and he spoke about telling some of them; I told him those I had given in confidence, and that they should not be repeated under any circumstances.

The Court—Well, is that all with this witness?

The Witness—Something of that conversation?

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

The Court—Do you wish to ask any question?

The Witness—About these books that they want—they are out of my possession.

Mr. Evarts (not understanding the witness, and speaking severely)—We don't want any more, Sir.

The Court—He is speaking to me about the books which he is under subpœna-to produce.

Mr. Evarts—I beg pardon; I apologize to you, Mr. Woodruff.

The Court—I will ask you, Mr. Evarts, why do you want the books? We have got the account here—every item, and every check.

Mr. Evarts consulted with the other counsel.

Mr. Evarts—We will use the contents of the books; that is all, Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, Sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—I don't know whether that check, Sir, for $7,000 of Mr. Bowen's has been shown to you; do you recollect of that being deposited with your firm? A.—Well, to the best of my recollection it was; it must have been deposited there.

Q.—There is the indorsement of your firm which shows it? A.—There is the indorsement.

Q.—Did you ever see that yellow paper? A.—I have no recollection of ever seeing it until I saw it here the other day.

Mr. Evarts—We don't hear what he says.

Mr. Beach—He says he had no recollection of seeing it until he saw it here the other day.

Mr. Evarts—The yellow paper?

Mr. Beach—The yellow paper. It is the yellow paper which is marked as exhibit D 134.

Mr. Shearman—What was said about the check, Mr. Beach? We could not hear.

Mr. Beach—Simply the indorsement of the firm.

Mr. Evarts—It is not his own indorsement.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, the firm's indorsement.

Q.—Have you any recollection of passing that check to Mr. Partridge, at that time cashier of your firm? A.—I think I did; I would not swear positively, but I think I gave the check to Mr. Partridge.

Q.—Do you recollect from whom you received the check? A.—I think I received it from Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was that paper in connection with the check handed to you? A.—I have no recollection of ever seeing that yellow paper accompanying the check.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

Mr. Evarts—Will you allow me to examine him for a moment in Mr. Shearman's absence?

Mr. Beach—Oh, certainly.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Woodruff, what recollection have you in regard to this check having gone through your hands? A—Well, I say I think it came to me, and I handed it to the cashier, and that Mr. Tilton gave it to me. I don't swear positively to that, but I think it is so. That is all I know about it.

Q.—Can you say anything more than that you imagined it was so? A.—I think it was so. I don't imagine anything. Whether it was or not I am not positive, but I think it was, though.

Q.—Do you remember whether these two papers came inside of an envelope together? A.—No, I don't remember that.

Q.—Do you remember whether these two papers were pinned together or not? A.—I don't. I have no recollection of seeing that paper until I saw it here.

Q.—That I understand you to say. Have you any recollection as to whether this paper, these two papers, came in an envelope or not? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—Not the least? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any recollection of reading the check at the time it came? A.—I think I saw it.

Q.—That is all you can say? A.—That is all; it was Mr. Tilton's check.

Q.—You say you think Mr. Tilton handed you the check? A.—I have that impression; I am not positive, but I am under that impression.

Q.—Well, do you know where you were when he handed you the check, if he handed it to you? A.—I don't know whether he handed it to me at Mr. Moulton's house or at the office.

Q.—Or, do you know it was either one or the other? A.—I think so.

Q.—Which is, you don't recollect particularly what day he handed it to you? A.—No; I do not.

Q.—And the amount of it is that you did not recollect anything about the yellow paper. A.—No.

Q.—You don't recollect anything about the check, except that you think you saw it as it passed through your firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—You stated, Mr. Woodruff, that you have no recollection of having seen this yellow paper; I ask your attention to the terms of the writing upon it.

Mr. Evarts—What?

Mr. Beach—The writing upon it. And I ask you whether you have any recollection of seeing any such sentiment or writing in connection with that check as this: "Spoils from new friends for the enrichment of old." A.—I have no recollection of ever seeing it.

A Juror—Is that in Mr. Woodruff's handwriting?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it is Mr. Tilton's.

Mr. Evarts—It is conceded it is Mr. Tilton's.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

Mr. Woodruff—Do you want me to bring the books?

Mr. Beach and Mr. Evarts—No, Sir.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The jury were called at 2 o'clock and announced present, when Mr. Morris said: If your Honor please, Dr. Styles has been subpœnaed as a witness here, but Mr. Evarts and myself have heard his statement, and we have agreed upon the single point upon which we desired to call him. That is, that he made his last professional visit upon Mrs. Tilton on the 30th of December, 1870.

Judge Neilson—That will be taken down.

Mr. Evarts—That will be put in the record with the same effect as if Dr. Styles said so here. That he made a professional visit on Friday, the 30th, and that that was his last visit.

Mr. Morris—We wanted to prove that fact by him.

Mr. Beach—She was then convalescent, and he judged she needed no more attention.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that; that is implied in the fact that he made no further visit.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman don't mean to be understood that she got well because the doctor didn't call any more?

Mr. Evarts—No. The fact was, and the inference is as my learned friends state, I presume.

Mr. Beach—Dr. Styles was her attendant physician; that was the last call he made; he then considered her convalescent, and no longer needed medical attention.

Judge Neilson—That is the form, then, in which it will be taken down.

Mr. Evarts (aside)—Well, I have no objection to it.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MIDDLEBROOK.

Hannah M. Middlebrook was then called, came forward, duly affirmed, and testified as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Middlebrook, where do you reside? A.—In the town of Trumbull, State of Connecticut.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—For sixteen years.

Q.—You are a married lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—I have met him but a few times before the present.

Q.—When did you meet him for the first time? A.—Well, I think the first time I met him in the office of Mrs. Woodhull, in Broad street.

Q.—When was that? A.—Well, it must have been in the year 1871, I think; only a few moments; was introduced to him there.

Q.—Do you recollect the season of the year? A.—I think it was in the Summer.

Q.—Of 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how often did you meet him after that? A.—I only met him once more in the office. I met him again in the Autumn of

FREE TRADE.

M. CHEVALIER AT THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATIES OF COMMERCE —A TEST-POINT APPROACHING—THE POLICY OF PROTECTIONISTS—THE TRADE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On April 21 the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices, Brown's buildings, the President, Mr. L. R. Baily, in the chair. M. Chevalier was present, and there was a fair attendance of members. In the evening M. Chevalier was entertained by the President and members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to a banquet, which was served in the small concert room of St. George's Hall. About 200 guests were present. Mr. L. R. Baily, the President of the Chamber, presided, and upon his right sat M. Chevalier, the guest of the evening, and upon his left the Mayor of Liverpool, Lieut. Col. Steble. During the proceedings M. Chevalier spoke as follows:

"I feel deeply sensible of being in your midst today, and of being received with a favor which so far exceeds my merits by so distinguished and numerous a body as the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. I attribute your flattering reception to the great event of my life, to the fact of my having had the happiness to be one of the workers who, at the end of the year 1859, took advantage of a propitious occasion, which, after being long and ardently hoped and sought for, at last presented itself, viz., to obtain from your Government the proposal, and from the late Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., the acceptance of a commercial order of things between the two countries much more liberal than had up to that time existed. A solemn treaty was promulgated on the 23d January, 1860, and caused a great sensation in Europe. It seems impossible to me that the conclusion without bringing forward the revered name of our lamented friend, Richard Cobden, who exhausted on it the whole of his remaining strength. The treaty accorded so well with the spirit of the time that it at once became the signal for other and numerous treaties of commerce, whose influence was a great benefit to the contracting nations, as well as to England and France. After the signing of be treaty between England and France, the principle of free trade, which had been so long considered an object of terror by some statesmen, and of disdain by others, was, by this revolution of ideas, admitted and proclaimed as a basis of policy by tutuking men throughout the Continent. The impulse which brought nations nearer to each other, and causes them to associate in their exertions for the common welfare, is acquiring new strength and energy every day, and will in time overcome all resistance. Still much remains to be achieved in order to bring it fully into practice. England is the only country where is the controlling principle, adopted without question. We are approaching a great testing point. The commercial treaties signed by the different nations of Europe, similar to the treaty between England and France, expire shortly, and this very year will see the beginning of their renewal. What will be the issue? As improvements, that is to say improvements, will be needed, because the treaty between England and France, which was taken as a model for all the others, although advantageous, is still very rude and imperfect. When the treaties were made, the novelty of the enterprise alarmed Continental Governments, the more so because many of the manufacturers and workmen of the working men entertained the erroneous notion that they were being sacrificed by foreigners. Now, the experiment has been so successful that the prejudice against the freedom of international commerce, held half a century ago by the bulk of the population, is speedily vanishing, and one step further toward free trade would be a readier acceptance among manufacturers and working men. All the railways opened to traffic throughout Europe, all those steamers, swift as arrows, scattered in large numbers in many docks and harbors, and especially at Liverpool, all those tel graph wires reaching to far distant regions, which cross the air above Continents, and which are the visible symbols of the wonders of modern science and industry would be merely vain and lying demonstrations were they not to serve the purpose of a more abundant and rapid exchange between civilized countries. [Applause.] It is a fact that we cannot overlook that some efforts are wanted to prevent, at this very moment, a march in the wrong direction. The Protectionists on the Continent will spare no exertions to regain a part of the ground they have lost. So powerful is the influence of habit, even with men of sense and habit, that, among statesmen, some still throw, from time to time, a tender glance back upon the protection they once worshiped, in the same way that one sometimes sighs after the wealth of his remembrances of a first love. The Protectionists in some countries try at present to secure the Government by means of their own, which are worth being prevented. The Kingdom of Italy, although it has at the head of its Government a man of great ability, may be quoted as an example of what is passing now in some other States. The Protectionists enjoy the cunning artifice by which, according to the holy Bible, the serpent succeeded in deluding our mother Eve, and drew her to evil. The serpent told her that if she listened to him and ate the forbidden fruit she would acquire knowledge and power. The Protectionists applaud the Government, which, on the Continent, and particularly in Italy, are much in need of money, and say that by the process of increasing the customs duties, that is to say, by reverting to protection, they will add to their resources large sums of money. The promise is fallacious. A return to protection cannot but impoverish the nations, and consequently diminish the public revenue. Still, it may be feared that more than one Government in Europe may be misled by this pretext. Now the United States of North America itself. Its interests are intimately connected with those of your great town. However it may for the time be deluded by the apparent charm of protection, it will, after due consideration, follow with the tide of free trade. It cannot be in vain that Anglo-Saxon blood animates the American people. It is an energetic race, whose hands have accomplished one of the greatest marvels of history, the subjugation to the laws of civilization of a vast continen, hitherto under the rule of a few wandering tribes of savages. It has pushed under cultivation an extent of country three times the size of England and France put together, and still there is much more to cultivate, which the American goes piece by piece every year. The more tangible evidence of an advanced state of society, buildings, monuments, structures of every sin, have been raised on all sides by the Americans; each State has an admirable network of canals and railways, and innumerable cities are erected, some to the worship of God, others for universities and schools of every degree, for legislative assemblies and immense manufactories. The vast area of the northern part of the new continent has been emblished with cities so populous that in Europe they would form the capitals of powerful kingdoms. A nation so active to pass all the improvements of public and private life, and so eminent by its love and its practical sense of liberties, cannot much longer remain bound by a system of Customs repugnant to the principles of progressive policy, offensive to the holy feeling of brotherhood which ought to unite the whole human race, and inimical to the liberties of both the producer and consumer, destructive to the growth of trade. The Americans are too clever a people; they cannot possibly tolerate much longer so flagrant and so obnoxious a contradiction. The formation of the new party of the "Grangers" may be regarded as a true symptom of early reform. In opposition to the domination of protection in the Great Republic of the New Continent. I beg leave to mention here a fact which may have escaped the attention of some of the present company. You know one of the aims of the Americans is to inundate with their wheat, India corn and grain in general, the markets of Europe, particularly those at England, to which they already send 50 millions; and their ambition is legitimate, because there is no limit to the grain they can produce in the Western States, and only from thence by way of Montreal or New-York to Europe. At the very moment that they are forming plans for the conquest of our markets, they demand a totally heavy duties upon certain articles of manufactured merchandise. I find that the duties on grain imported into the United States are as follows: Wheat, twenty cents per bushel; wheat flour, twenty per cent. ad valorem; Indian corn ten cents per bushel; Indian corn meal, ten per cent. ad valorem. So astonishing a piece of inconsistency takes open the eyes of the most ordinary observer. The United States have had in some respects their Richard Cobden in the person of David Wells; up to the present moment they have wanted their Moore Peel; now he will be found because he has become a necessity. The sanitary effect of free trade policy on the wealth of nations is shown by the United Kingdom, which, since 1845, all classes of society, and especially that engaged on manual labour, enjoy every additional comfort. It is to be observed in France also that the progress made in the paths of trade, by virtue of the treaty of commerce of January, 1860, and had a close parallelism with the development of the resources and the great increase of her available capital. Had it not been for the policy of Russia would have been unable to sustain the enormous burden laid upon her shoulders by the unhappy war of 1870, and its heavy consequences. Had it not been for that treaty the Germans loans France has contracted for since that war would not have been subscribed to, nor as readily paid into the French Treasury as they have been. At the present moment the advantages of free-trade is the theme of my discourse. It is not only as a matter of compliment to you and to your country; it is also the reverting to my own country and remembering how often it has passed from despair misfortune to a high state of prosperity. [Applause.] I trust that it will recover from recent disasters, and that free trade and freedom of labor applied on a larger scale than hitherto will be the main springs of its recovery and the chief instruments of its restoration to wealth and power. When the principles of free-trade shall be more widely recognized by the world at large there will be less scope for those terrible collisions called wars, which terminate in blood and split, and where the wealth of nations, even of the victorious, is more or less exhausted. The multiplicity and frequency of commercial relations, the consolidation and interests resulting therefrom will oblige national animosities to recede and gradually to die out. I do not pretend to say that war will be abolished altogether. Perpetual peace, however desirable, is not compatible with the imperfections of human nature; but wars will decrease, they may become less frequent and perhaps less cruel. Arbitration, which has been uselessly recommended in treaties, will become of more general resort. I am convinced that had the treaty of commerce between England and France been signed twenty years sooner, with the other treaties consequent upon it, the state of mind would have been such in 1870 that the Franco-Prussian war would never have convulsed Europe. [Hear, hear.] It will be to the honor of your nation to have set the example of free trade on a large scale. You have practiced it without demanding from others reciprocity, which was the most incontrovertible proof you could offer of your conviction—I might say of your faith. It is much to your credit, be it said, that you have widely extended the sense of the word "free trade." In the outset of the movement it was understood as meaning only the freedom of international commerce. At present, in the minds of all classes in England, free trade reaches beyond those limits. Free trade with you is the free exercise of human power and faculties in all commercial and professional life; it is liberty of labor in its grandest proportions. You have applied this fruitful principle to a great many of your internal measures, among others let me cite that of the lawful organization of associations and unions of every kind—even of those that were considered by enlightened persons as liable to prove dangerous to the public peace. This intrepidity in the acknowledgment and interpretation of free trade has been for England the spring of an immense success, both moral and material. The English people now form a society endowed with liberty to an extent that renders the country a phenomenon among nations."

BOATING AT AMHERST.

SPRING WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY—THE MEN IN TRAINING—WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FROM THEM.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AMHERST, Monday, May 3, 1875.

I found the boating affairs of Amherst in a decidedly embryo state. Last term the college had an enthusiastic boating meeting and pledged about $1,400 to send a crew to Saratoga. The Freshman class was the most liberal contributor, giving the handsome sum of $600. They wished to send a Freshman crew, but the financial condition of the Boating Association did not seem to warrant such action. The latter part of the Winter time a number of students practiced daily, as candidates for the University crew. Six were chosen, who rowed every day upon the weights at the gymnasium until they went to the river. The gymnasium system of training is the one adopted by nearly all the New-England colleges. It seems to exercise all the muscles of the body as effectually as an oar; yet, while it teaches one to use the sliding-seat admirably, it does not teach the art of feathering. At present, the crew board on Pleasant street, at Mr. Warner's. They are not as yet under any very rigorous system of diet; yet I understand their principal food is oat-meal, beef, with but a little butter, and a limited quantity of coffee; cakes and pastries have not yet been strictly denied them. To-day I went down to the river, where I found a miserable apology for a boat-house. It was a mere shed, with an unshingled roof; one corner rested on a stump fortuitously placed there by nature, and the other corner had rather promiscuous foundations. At either end there was a hole, through which the boat was taken to the stream. The shed is about fifty feet long and eight broad; it contained a large six-oared barge and a six-oared shell, both forty-six feet long.

The crews generally row upon the Io until about the middle of May, when they go to the Connecticut, which is three miles away. The Io is a small stream, and does not give them a course of more than a mile. The crew was on the river to-day. Their individual places are as follows: No. 1, Milton A. Goodnow, Wilmington, Vt. He is twenty-three years of age, weighs 160 pounds, and is a "six-footer," with a chest-girth of thirty-nine inches. He is a tall, lank-appearing person, but his muscular development is of such a nature as to peculiarly fit him for boating; he did great service to the Freshman crew of '76 at the Springfield regatta of 1873, and he is considered in many respects the best man in the present crew. No. 2 is now occupied by G. H. Reed, Morlah Centre, N. Y., of the Freshman Class; his age is twenty-one, height five feet nine and one-half inches, and his chest girth thirty-eight and one-fourth inches. He pulled in the class crew at the college regatta last October. He pulls a good oar. No. 3 is filled by H. A. Hull, Griswold, Conn. He is also a member of the Freshman Class, and was the best stroke of the crew at the Fall regatta. He is twenty-five years old, weighs 169 pounds, is six feet seven and a quarter inches tall, and has a chest measure of thirty-nine inches. No. 4 is supported by L. G. Bick of Delphi, Ind. He is twenty-two, weighing 162, with a chest girth of thirty-eight inches, and is six feet tall. His career in boating dates only from last Fall, when he was a member of the Junior Class. He is the most muscular appearing man on the crew; but his rowing lacks energy, and has other weak points. No. 5 is weak in having W. White, of Oswego, N. Y., as its occupant. He is twenty-four years old, weighs 157, and has a chest girth of thirty-nine inches. He is short and very poorly adapted to boating on account of his round shoulders, and his inability to take a long stroke; his only redeeming trait is his endurance, but aside from that he is totally unfitted for boating. Place No. 6 is filled by F. L. Green, Alfred Center, N. Y. He is twenty-five, of 142 pounds weight, with a chest of thirty-nine and three-fourth inches, and is five feet, seven inches tall. He is a member of the Junior class, and was low oarsman of the Freshman crew at Springfield in 1875. He has a chess exceptionally fine, square shoulders of artistic form, and arms well adapted to boating. His grace and ease in the boat are only equaled by his untiring endurance and perseverance. The crew all gladly acknowledge him as their Captain. At the order, "Come, boys," the crew, in white merino shirts and linen caps, took up the barge and carried it over a pile of logs to an old sawmill near by, where they found some difficulty in launching it. One of the crew went into the saw mill and produced the oars and rudder. Hull picked the sliding seats out of sundry little nooks, and, after various mysterious manœuvres everything was announced to be in readiness. Finally they got seated, and awkwardly splashed about for a considerable time in attempting to leave the shore. When they came into the middle of the stream they leaned a few moments on their oars, and then took a few strokes, slowly and gradually increasing until they took thirty-six a minute. They dip the oar with the arm at full length, their bodies slightly inclined forward and with their limbs contracted; in taking the stroke they draw their arms back to their bodies making an angle of 45° at the elbow, at the same time bringing their bodies to an upright position and making use of the sliding seats by stretching their limbs as much as possible. They all pull well except Nos. 4 and 5. No. 4, in feathering his oar, raised it too high above the water, and this tended to break the uniformity. I would criticise No. 5 for the same fault, besides his short stroke, swaying of the body, inability or habit of taking but little advantage of the sliding seat. The crew, on its return, seemed but little fatigued.

FUNERAL OF THE FRENCH ÆRONAUTS.

On April 20, at 11 o'clock, the obsequies were solemnized in Paris of MM. Crocé-Spinelli and Sivel, the victims of the late fatal balloon accident. The remains had been brought to the station of the Orleans Railway Company in Paris, and at the hour announced for the solemn ceremonial the goods yard of the station and its approaches were packed with a dense crowd. Pastor Dide conducted the service, and the funeral sermon, touching and eloquent, produced a deep impression in the hushed attitude of his sympathetic listeners. Not far from where the Pastor officiated, and deeply touched with the scene, stood Gaston Tissandier, the sole surviving companion of the courageous aeronauts. Many men eminent in scientific circles had gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased friends, among them members of the French Institute; while there were also present men whose names are well known as daring and successful aeronauts. The Ministers of War and of Marine had likewise sent officers from their respective staffs to represent them. There was a large crowd in the Rue de la Roquette and the Boulevard de la Bastile, while the windows were all thronged as the melancholy procession passed. After traversing the principal avenue of the Cemetery of Père Lachaise, the *cortège* stopped at the entry to that part of it reserved for Protestants, where the remains were deposited in a provisional vault. Pastor Dide then addressed the assembled mourners, and traced the lives of Crocé and Sivel, developing the idea that in the pursuit of science to which they fell victims, there was a moral grandeur in which their country might participate. Dr. Thulier also addressed those assembled around the tomb. He dwelt upon the ties that heroism begets heroism, and he recalled the eminent services rendered by one of the aeronauts during the siege of the capital. M. Hervé Magnou, a member of the Institute, referred to the circumstance that they owed to M. Crocé-Spinelli the spectroscopic observations taken at great altitudes that were now placed among the records of science. Some other short addresses were given, in all of which there was testimony borne to the devotion and heroism of these martyrs of science.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TUNNEL.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says, on April 19: The appointment of a Royal Commission by the Government in connection with the Channel tunnel scheme has occasioned some surprise among those who are most interested in the subject. There does not seem to be anything in the circumstances of the enterprise as it at present stands which could require or justify the appointment of such a body, unless it be in reference to international relations. In France a *projet de loi* has passed the Assembly and been signed by the President, giving power to certain persons, the company of the Casmin de Fer du Nord, Baron Rothschild, and some capitalists to make a tunnel half way across the Straits, and to enter into negotiations with any other company prepared to complete the tunnel to the English side. These gentlemen have come to an understanding among themselves, first as to what shall be done in the way of preliminary investigation, and next as to what steps shall be taken supposing those investigations to show the practicability of the undertaking. So far, however, they have gone no further than to begin sinking shafts with the design of ascertaining whether the chalk bed of the Channel is or is not porous and permeable by the sea water. Still less has been done in this country. The Chatham and Dover and South-eastern Railway Companies have received permission to set apart £20,000 each toward ascertaining the feasibility of boring the sub-oceanic strata from the English side, and negotiations have been opened on the part of Baron Rothschild, who desires to join these two companies in their part of the great undertaking. No serious work, however, has been yet begun. It is not easy to understand the object the Government proposes to attain by the appointment of the commission, especially as nobody suspects the Ministry of any design to ask the House of Commons for votes to encourage the scheme. The enterprise being purely commercial, a Royal Commission would seem to have no more concern with it than a similar body would have had twenty years ago with the Atlantic cable. In the present temper of her Majesty's advisers, however, the opportunity of issuing a Royal Commission or appointing a Select Committee upon any conceivable subject seems to take the guise of an irresistible temptation.

TICHBORNIANA.

HOW THE STORY OF THE CLAIMANT IS TOLD ON THE PARISIAN STAGE.

Writing on April 21, the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The long-announced drama founded on the Tichborne case has, after numerous adjournments, been brought out at last at the Ambigu Theatre. Let me inform you at once that not the slightest demonstration took place beyond what generally occurs on the first night of a successful piece, and the fear said to have been entertained in some quarters of Dr. Kenealy and his friends coming over to kick up a shine has, therefore, proved utterly unfounded. The drama, it may be remembered, was originally called "L'Affaire Tichborne," but the dramatic censor, seeing what had happened in Hyde Park and the House of Commons, and not wishing to wound our "national susceptibilities," objected to that title, which was consequently changed into "L'Affaire Coverley." *Tichborne* became *Coverley*, and *Orton* was turned into *Gordon*. Why the authors chose the name of Coverley I do not know, unless it was on account of his Christian name being Roger, like that of Tichborne; but the good old hero of jovial memory would be somewhat shocked to find himself cast such a character. MM. Grisaulli and Bartoussa, the writers of the drama, have, of course, taken the usual amount of dramatic license with the materials before them; in fact, the Tichborne story may be said to be merely a peg on which the authors have hung a goodly stock of inventive sensation and scenic effect. The piece is divided into seven acts, but it will probably be reduced to five for more practicable length. I will proceed to give you a brief outline of the plot, which will enable the reader to form an idea of how the Tichborne story is presented to the French public. Act I. opens on a farm in the neighborhood of Coverley, where we are at once introduced to the chief personages in the drama. *Sir Roger* is in love with *Miss Emily*, his cousin, but his uncle, *Sir Henry Coverley*, objects to the suit, so he resolves to run away with her. He writes a letter appointing a rendezvous, which falls into the hands of *Arthur Gordon*, the butcher, who, although married, is deeply in love with *Miss Emily*. Rage and jealousy seize him and he at once vows vengeance against *Sir Roger* for his uncle. A family quarrel ensues; *Sir Roger* is banished from his uncle's presence and leaves Coverley never to return. Before departing, however, he horsewhips *Artaur Gordon* for his treachery, and *Arthur Gordon*, swearing to be avenged, quarrels with his wife and rushes off in his turn, never to come back again until he has killed *Sir Roger*. Act II. brings us on board the Bella, on which both *Sir Roger* and *Arthur Gordon* have taken passages for Australia. *Arthur Gordon* seeks an opportunity to wreak his vengeance. At length a storm breaks out; everybody aboard is rushing about in despair save *Sir Roger*, who is sick in bed. In the confusion *Arthur Gordon* steals into the cabin of *Sir Roger*, stabs him to death, and seizes all his papers and jewels. The Bella is then supposed to be wrecked. It must be here stated that the authors have made a double character of *Sir Roger* and *Arthur Gordon*, and the sudden transformations in the rough butcher to the polished gentleman are very skillfully managed and acted by M. Paul Deshayes, who has nearly the whole weight of the drama on his shoulders. Act III. is laid in the gold diggings of Bendigo. *Arthur Gordon* is now planning his return to England as *Sir Roger*. He has been recognized as the real baronet by *Pompey*, the black man, and by his fellow-diggers. To secure his identity more surely he has also brought his wife and child over from England to get rid of them. He writes to *Lady Coverley* as her son, and she implores him to return to England and take possession of the family estates. He departs suddenly, leaving his wife and child to be disposed of by his accomplice and brother, *Arthur Gordon*, a villain of the deepest and cowardly type. Act IV. brings us back to England, *Lady Coverley* is awaiting the return of her long lost son. She is seated in the drawing-room with *Miss Emily*. At length the sound of a stage-coach is heard, and the next scene *Sir Roger* is in the arms of his mother, who is at once convinced of his identity. But her emotion has not time to calm down before in comes *Mrs. Gordon*, the mother of *Arthur*. She at once recognizes *Sir Roger* as her son, and a tearful scene follows between the two mothers. *Sir Roger* tries to get out of the dilemma by swearing to *Mrs. Gordon* that he saw her son die on board the Bella, and that she was mistaken by his resemblance to him; but this story fails—the more *Mrs. Gordon* looks at *Sir Roger* the more she swears he is her son. At length *Sir Roger*, under the influence of the dying confession of *Arthur Gordon's* to impart to his mother, is left alone with *Mrs. Gordon*, and he then confesses he is her son; that he killed the real *Sir Roger*, and is determined to take his place. He then warns his mother that she must choose between denying him to be her son, or sending him to the scaffold. *Mrs. Gordon*, after struggling in her mind, chooses the former alternative; she tells *Lady Coverley* she has been mistaken, and rushes off to hide her breaking heart. But *Sir Roger* has more difficulties to overcome. In Act V. his wife and child turn up again at Coverley; he sets to work to put them out of the way, and employs his accomplice, *Ned*, to help him. A murderous attempt comes off in Act VI., which is laid on a railway. *Ned*, under the pretense of conducting the woman and child to the Château of Coverley, leads them at midnight along the line until they reach a dark spot, when he runs away with the child, while Sir Roger saddles him and lays her across the rails. The train is coming up under the tunnel, and the woman is on the point of being crushed to atoms, when *Mrs. Gordon* appears on the bridge, sees her son commit the deed, and climbs down the steep embankment just in time to pull the body off the line as the train darts past. This is the great sensation scene of the drama, and was thoroughly successful. The last act opens on the eve of the marriage of *Sir Roger* to his cousin *Emily*. *Sir Roger* believing his wife dead, and having forced the silence of his mother, is now on the point of attaining the object for which he has worked so long and committed so many crimes. Everything looks safe and promising, when at the eleventh hour in come his wife, child, and mother, who all denounce him. He still, however, holds out, and *Lady Coverly* still believes him to be her son, when the vision of murdered *Sir Roger* appears before his mind and he begins to rave; remorse and despair work on him; he becomes delirious, and in his delirium he recounts the whole story of the murder on board the Bella. He then drops down dead, and the curtain falls. Such is the Tichborne case as acted at the Ambigu. The house was crammed from bottom to top, but there were not so many English among the audience as might have been expected. The acting on the whole was good, especially that of Madame Dugmeret, who played the rôle of *Mrs. Gordon*, and M. Deshayes. The piece is likely to have a long run when its judicious curtailed—it was not over till 1:30 o'clock this morning.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union*, of the 1st inst., says: "Accounts from throughout our own sections are hopeful of a more prosperous year for the cotton planters than they have experienced since the war. The acreage planting in cotton in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Texas, is reported to be fully as large as that last year planted in cotton, and with favorable seasons will produce a good average cotton crop. The best indications that agriculture at the South is regaining a solid foundation is contained in the announcement that the acreage to be devoted to grain this year in the States just named will be increased by nearly seventy-five per cent. upon the areas last year devoted to grain. If the facts are correctly reported this is a clear gain to the agricultural resources of the South. Not a few agricultural emigrants have, during the past year, come to these States. The cotton planters since the war have not raised as much corn as they did formerly, and the cotton crops of late years have by no means represented the net results of Southern planting. The South always was and probably always will be a large purchaser of Western grain and meat, but before the war cotton planters endeavored to raise food enough for their own use. Latterly they have neglected their corn crops, and nearly all the profits on the cotton crops of many of them have been consumed in the purchase of corn and meat. The reports of this Spring's planting operations inspire the local press with the belief that from this period onward the South, as well as other parts of the country, will experience better times."

SNOW SPECTACLES FOR THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The London *Daily News* says: Numerous as are the comforts provided for the officers and crews of the ships about to explore the Arctic regions, none will be so much welcomed by them as a new kind of spectacle just invented to prevent snow-blindness. The author of this ingenious contrivance is Mr. William White Cooper, the eminent oculist. It is well known that a long exposure to the glare of the intense white of the snow in the Polar regions is most harmful to the sight; to meet this difficulty, spectacles of green-tinted glass, surrounded by gauze, have been proposed. These will, however, fail in practice, as the glass part of the spectacles is liable to get dim and clouded, while the gauze and the wire, by means of which the spectacles are fastened behind the ear, will, in an Arctic climate, become so cold that to the human skin they will have the sensation of being made of red-hot wire. Mr. Cooper's snow spectacles have neither glass nor iron in their composition, for they are made of ebonite, and are tied on to the head by a velvet cord. They resemble somewhat two half walnut shells fastened over the eye. Their great peculiarity is that the wearer sees through a simple slit in front of the pupil of the eye. By means of an easily worked little door, or slide, this slit can be made small or large, according to the amount of light found agreeable or painful to the eye. The sides of each eye-box are perforated with minute holes, in order that the wearer can get a side view of objects.

THE BATTLE FIELD OF RESACA.

A Georgia newspaper says: "In Resaca there is a merchant, a part of whose business it is to collect the leaden bullets that are scattered over that tragic field. He employs a good many children who are steadily engaged in collecting these bullets, for which he pays them five cents per pound. These bullets he ships to Baltimore, where he sells them at seven cents. He told Capt. Smith that he had already collected and shipped 16,000 pounds, and that he then had on hand about 2,000 pounds more."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The transactions at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, May 4, were of a more interesting character than usual, and drew out a large attendance of buyers and others. The result of the day's business was not, however, particularly successful, for the property disposed of brought prices hardly covering mortgage claims. The following is a review of the proceedings:

The most important sale of the day was one in charge of E. A. Lawrence & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, sold eleven lots on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, having a frontage on Forty-second street of 269.9 feet, and on Fourth avenue of 104.8 feet, with the rear of the plot somewhat irregular. The lots were sold separately and brought, in the aggregate, $306.100, the corner lot, 30 by 104.8, selling for $69,600. A detailed statement as to price of each lot will be found below. The mortgage foreclosed amounts, with interest, to a little over $300,000, and is held by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, plaintiff in the suit. Seven of the lots were bought by W. H. Morrell, three by the plaintiff, and one, the one on the extreme west, by H. Galpin. The property, when its location for business purposes is considered, sold very low.

A. J. Muller & Son also conducted an important auction in the sale under the direction of the Trustees of the estate of William P. Furniss, deceased, of twenty-six full lots, located respectively on Riverside avenue, West Ninety-ninth street and One Hundred and Second street, and five Hudson River water lots, situate between Ninety-ninth, and One Hundred and Third streets. The details of the sale are appended, by which it will be seen that only low prices were realized. Twenty-six of the twenty-eight lots sold were bought by H. L. Grant, and the other two, with the water lots, by various parties. Mr. Grant's purchase, it was understood, or we were so informed, was made for Miss S. C. Furniss, a party having an interest in this portion of the Furniss property, but one of the heirs to the estate. The total sum realized for the thirty-three lots sold was $121,000. Messrs. Muller & Son also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick-front house, with lot 20 by 87.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388.9 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $10,605, the purchaser being Henry Goldsmith, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at an Executrix's sale to close the estate of Robert Watson, deceased, disposed of the property on the opposite street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with front and rear houses thereon, for $16,650; the buyer being F. D. Spicer. The same auctioneer announced that in the matter of the legal sale of a house and lot on East Seventy-sixth street, east of Third avenue, the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged.

Samuel A. Steele, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 75.3 feet south of Fifty-fifth street, for $5,000, to Samuel Zeimer, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The lease is dated July 1, 1869, for a term of 21 years, and the ground rent is $300 per annum.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Taomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 637 Tenth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with a frame house in front and a brick house in rear, for $4,000, to Henry J. Burchell, plaintiff in the legal action. This was the last sale made.

The following legal auctions announced for the day were adjourned, viz.: sale by Samuel A. Steele of four lots on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, adjourned to to-morrow, the 6th inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence of leasehold property on West Twenty-first street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to the 11th inst.; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises No. 344 Water street, adjourned to the 13th inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett of a plot of four lots, two each on One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 13th inst., and sale by same auctioneer of two lots, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, west of Seventh avenue, adjourned to the 15th inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 100 Columbia street, east side, 325 feet north of Rivington street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a four-story brick store and dwelling in front and a three-story brick house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, two houses, with lease of plot 43.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street. The lease is dated Nov. 1, 1867, for a term of twenty-one years, the ground rent on the corner lot being $340, and on the adjoining lot $210, per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of one lot 25 by 100.5 on East Eighteenth street, north side, 281.6 feet west of Avenue A.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the three-story brick store-house, with lot 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 42.2, No. 9 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MAY

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, East 42d st., s. e. corner of 4th av., 30x 104.8x30.8x98.9; W. H. Morrell..... $69,600
1 lot, East 42d st., s. s., 30 ft. w. of 4th av., adjoining above, 20x98.9; same buyer..... 39,000
1 lot, East 42d st., s. s., adjoining above, same size; N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., plaintiff..... 34,000
1 lot, East 42d st., s. s., adjoining above, same size; W. H. Morrell..... 34,000
2 lots, East 42d st., s. s., adjoining above, together in size 50x98.9x20.11x74.2; plaintiff. $22,500 each..... 45,000
2 lots, East 42d st., s. s., adjoining above, together in size 50x74.2x50.11x64.4; W. H. Morrell, $19,500 each..... 39,000
1 lot, East 42d st., s. s., adjoining above, 25x 64.4x25.5x59.5; same buyer..... 17,500
1 lot, East 42d st., s. s., adjoining above, 25x 59.5x25.5x54.6; same buyer..... 15,500
1 lot, East 42d st., s. s., adjoining above, 14.9x 54.6x23.5x50.8; Horace Galpin..... 12,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

(William P. Furniss Estate.)

1 lot, Riverside av., s. e. corner of 99th st., 27.5 x141.1x25.11x182.4; H. L. Grant..... $7,500
1 lot, Riverside av., n. e. corner of 99th st., adjoining above, 26.5x132.4x25x123.6; same buyer..... 5,000
1 lot, Riverside av., e. s., adjoining above, 26.5x 123.6x26x114.8; same buyer..... 4,500
1 lot, Riverside av., e. s., adjoining above, 26.5 x114.8x25x105.10; same buyer..... 4,300
8 lots, West 99th st., s. s., 141.1 ft. e. of Riverside av., each 25x100.11; H. L. Grant, $2,800 each..... 22,400
1 lot, Riverside av., n. e. corner of 102d st., 25.11x100; H. L. Grant..... 8,500
3 lots, Riverside av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 102d st., adjoining above, each 25x100; same buyer, $6,100 each..... 18,300
4 lots, West 102d st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; H. L. Grant, $3,900 each..... 15,200
2 lots, West 102d st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; H. L. Grant, $3,750 each..... 7,500
1 lot, 11th av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 102d st., adjoining above, 25x100; same buyer..... 7,800
1 lot, 11th av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer..... 4,850
1 lot, 11th av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer..... 3,000
1 water lot, Hudson River, 75 ft. s. of 100th st., 25x100; H. L. Grant..... 3,050
1 water lot, Hudson River, n. e. corner of 102d st., 26.11x100; W. B. Dixon..... 900
2 water lots, Hudson River, adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $1,100 each..... 1,900
1 water lot, Hudson River, adjoining above, same size; E. R. Hawley..... 2,200
1,150

On another account.

1 three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick-front house and lot, West 83d st. n. s., 388.9 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 20x102.2, house 48 feet deep..... $10,605

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 frame house, (front,) 1 brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 89 Thompson st., e. s., between Spring and Prince sts., lot 25x100, front house 25x 35, rear house 25x30..... $16,050

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling and lease of lot, 9th av., e. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 55th st., lot 25x100; lease dated July 1, term 21 years, ground-rent $300 per annum..... $5,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 frame house, (front,) 1 three-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 637 11th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th st., lot 25x100..... $4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 3.

Carmine st., n. s., No. 65, 25x90; A. L. Nosser to T. H. Gersty..... $40,000
Catharine st., w. s., 379.8 ft. n. of Locust av., about 23.3x169.5, adjoining brook, West Farms; Elizabeth A. W. Tweedie to T. Kelly. 125
Catharine st., w. s., 345.3 ft. n. of Locust av., 34.5x173; West Farms; L. W. Walker to T. Kelly..... 125
Chambers st., westerly corner of Oak st., 22.3 x16.4, to Oak st., x14.6, gore; Ann E. Mitchell et al. to S. L. Mitchell..... 890
Same property; W. E. Andurisse to S. L. Mitchell, quit-claim..... nom.
Clark st., n. w. s., lot No. 59, Church farm, 25x75, leasehold; Elizabeth A. Pernell and W. F. Randall, Executors of J. Pernell, to P. Johnson..... 1,300
Grand st., s. w. corner of Orchard st., 21x70; A. Minaldo to H. Hesse..... 57,500
Greenwich st., No. 710, 25x84.6; Maria, wife of J. Gilmore, to S. N. Hatch..... 10,000
James st., w. s., Nos. 31 and 33, 43.9x25; Clinton st., e. s., Nos. 48 and 50, 50x100; T. R. Agnew to A. Mulligan..... 100,000
Marion st., e. s., lot No. 203, map, East Tremont, 23x150; W. T. Harris to T. McAuliffe..... 300
Mary st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 20x 100, Morrisania; B. Fischer to Ann A., wife P. Stein..... 7,000
Mott st., w. s., No. 161, 25x100; T. Geraty to A. L. Nosser..... 18,500
Pine st., n. s., No. 88, lo 10x22.11, Executrix and Executor of R. Adair to E. T. McLaughlin. 5,725
Ridge st., n. w. s., 66 ft. n. e. of Broome st., 34 x75; W. Boroschek to J. Friedmann..... 11,000
Spring st., s. s., No. 282, 25x75; S. C. Brown to J. H. Resseldeu..... 11,500
7th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x97.6; Johanna Kaiser, (widow,) to Elise N. Eickhoff... 23,500
16th st.,

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Road to Ruin—Mr H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Any Robbart—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Marie Antoinette—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Lady of Lyons—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Rose Eytinge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Yacup—Quiet Home Near Harlem—Mr. George W. Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The proceedings in the Beecher trial are being pretty generally discussed by the newspapers beyond the limits of our own State, and the attempts which have been made on the part of some of the defendant's friends to compel the whole press of the country to join the ranks of the counsel on one particular side, are almost unanimously condemned. Whatever may be the verdict of the jury in this case, there is a public outside the jury, and it is impossible to prevent it from forming and expressing an opinion of its own. We commend this fact to the anonymous letter-writers, especially to that industrious friend of Mr. TRACY who masquerades as "An Old Republican," and under half a dozen other *aliases*. The newspapers generally have not done Mr. BEECHER that injustice which the journals controlled by him or his immediate friends have done the other side. Lawyers, witnesses, everybody who has dared to suggest that the *letters* in this case are very ugly things to get over, have been subjected to the vilest abuse—by members of Mr. BEECHER'S own congregation. Now, Mr. BEECHER cannot complain of any such conduct toward himself.

Mrs. TILTON'S "appeal" turns out to consist of an urgent request to be allowed to testify as a witness. And one of the Plymouth Church organs—we may almost say, the official organ of the church—says that Mr. BEECHER is quite willing to have her give evidence, provided she is not cross-examined. Surely this is a very strange and significant proviso to insist upon. For Mrs. TILTON has already made a statement under the protection of the defendant's side, and it is only a cross-examination which could be expected to throw any new light on the case. For instance, it could not fail to be interesting to hear Mrs. TILTON explain why she wrote the following remarkable sentence in a letter to her husband, while he was on a lecturing tour out West: "Oh, my dear husband, may you not need the further discipline of being misled by a good woman, *as I have been by a good man.*" What could this have referred to? The husband could not have forced her to write it, for it was written to him when he was lecturing at a distance from home. Did the sentence mean nothing whatever, like everything else which was said or written by these persons in Brooklyn? This single point will show how preposterous it is for Mr. BEECHER'S injudicious friends to suggest that Mrs. TILTON should be examined, but not cross-examined.

We hear good accounts of the progress of the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia; and there is no reason to doubt that the original design will be most successfully carried out, and that the Exhibition itself will be thoroughly well managed. But very little is said about the preparations for providing food and lodgings for the thousands of strangers who will be attracted to Philadelphia next year. The Continental Hotel is one of the best in the country, but it certainly will not be able to accommodate a thousandth part of the people who will flock to the great show. And the same thing may be said of all the other hotels in Philadelphia. Immediate steps ought to be taken to provide for this first great necessity of the occasion, or we shall be in the position of a man who has asked a hundred guests to his house, and can only find room for five.

We seem to be approaching the time when the auditing officers of the City will be required to perform their work with a loaded revolver at their elbows, and will not dare to stir abroad without being sheathed in shot-proof armor. A person by the name of DUFFY procured a pistol yesterday morning with the express purpose of "going for" the Controller. After lying in wait for his man for several hours, DUFFY chanced to run across Deputy Controller EARLE, and thought he might as well begin with the subordinate, in default of the superior officer. Mr. EARLE owed his life simply to the fact that the two chambers of the revolver which were snapped at him were empty. As the rest were loaded, another second lost in disarming DUFFY and the result would have been fatal. This seems to be a very good case for exemplary punishment. It appears to have been premeditated and attempted murder, under the least excusable circumstances. The only plea that can be advanced in extenuation of DUFFY'S offense is that he was urged on to it by certain desperate political intriguers, on whose influence he relied to shield him from punishment. The attempted assassination of Mr. EARLE is but a natural outcome of the reckless character of the attacks to which the Controller, and all sustaining him, have long been subjected.

As usual, people will be asked to believe that DUFFY was desperate, his family in want, &c., all on account of the Controller's refusal to pay him a just claim. The fact is that DUFFY'S claim was against Sheriff BRENNAN, not against the City at all, a fact to which even the headings of his bills testify. BRENNAN first charged the County $1 75 per head for the conveyance of prisoners, and then attempted to saddle on the Treasury the payment of the man who drove the prison van. DUFFY'S claim is clearly a fraudulent one, so far as the County is concerned. Moreover, DUFFY had not even the slender apology of want for yesterday's outrage. He is at present an attendant in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and is said to be employed by Sheriff CONNER in the same position as he held under BRENNAN. In the intervals of these duties, he is said to find time to drive BRENNAN'S private wagon. So little does he need money that a pay warrant in his name has been lying unclaimed in the Finance Department for nearly a fortnight. It is to be hoped, when this specimen ruffian comes up for trial, that some little pains will be taken to discover who are the politicians behind him who may have had a share in instigating the deed.

Official figures relating to the yield of the Nevada silver mines have a reassuring appearance. The Comstock lodes, notwithstanding the collapse of the overrated bonanza, are giving out at a rate that promises $35,000,000 for this year, and $50,000,000 for 1876. Even the bonanza holds out well, as Consolidated Virginia, the leading mine of the group affected by that discovery, is expected to yield $3,000,000 per month as soon as largely increased milling facilities are furnished, which will not be for some time yet. The net product of bullion in the United States, according to these estimates, will be $85,000,000 this year, and $100,000,000 next year. We ought to be able to maintain national housekeeping in good style and pay cash as we go, with such a solid income as here promised.

The bill prohibiting any additions to the slaughtering establishments within the City limits ought certainly to pass. Some of the opponents of the bill argue that the only way to get rid of the small slaughter-houses is to establish the proposed great central abattoir at the foot of Fifty-ninth street. It will strike most people that the best way to rid the City of such nuisances is first to put a stop to their increase, and then clear them out altogether. We shall find difficulty enough in getting rid of the nuisances already established in our midst, without creating a new and monstrous one on the questionable theory that it will swallow up all the rest. As to the commercial aspects of the question, we fail to see why the pork trade of New-York cannot, like the far more extensive pork trade of Chicago, be conducted by means of abattoirs some miles outside of the City limits.

UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS AGAIN.

It will be conceded that there is at this moment a very general sentiment against making further additions to the City debt. It is true that the credit of the City is perfectly good, and that it can at present borrow money on terms nearly, if not altogether, as advantageous as those which can be secured by the United States. But that is mainly because of the conservative management of the City finances during the last few years, and because there has been a steady and effectual pressure exercised against embarking in costly and premature public improvements. Let the City be allowed to recede from this policy, and its credit will depreciate fast enough. When an improvement is proposed, involving the creation of new debt to the amount of two millions of dollars, it is obvious that some very cogent reasons must be urged in its defense to give it any chance of finding favor in the eyes of the overburdened tax-payers. Were it a proposal to spend this amount of money in rescuing our down-town streets from their present disgraceful condition, the only question would be how to surround the employment of the money with safeguards likely to prevent it from being wasted in political patronage, or frittered away through corrupt bargains between public officers and contractors. But should it prove a proposal to add one more to the already superfluous number of extravagantly constructed up-town thoroughfares, there can be no question but that the united voice of ninety-nine out of every hundred tax-payers would emphatically condemn the project.

It is this plain unanswerable line of argument which has proved an impediment to the Riverside Park and Avenue scheme in every Legislature to which it has been presented. One of the chief arguments urged by those who imagine that their pecuniary interests will be served by seeing this work taken in hand and completed, is that the City would be very soon repaid for this outlay by the enhanced taxable value which would be gained by the surrounding property. Time and again, this position has been shown to be untenable, and the elaborate report recently drawn up by Messrs. THURBER, FALCONER, BISSINGER and others, leaves nothing further to be said on that point. The Boulevard, though completed three years ago, does not begin to pay the City for the cost of its construction. In fact, it costs the City, and is likely to cost it for many years to come, half a million a year over and above the annual increase of taxes with which it can be justly credited. If the Boulevard does not pay, the Riverside avenue, running within one block of that costly drive, and leading nowhere in particular, is still less likely to pay. Two new buildings represent, we believe, all the residences which have yet been attracted to the long line of the Boulevard. And if people will not build there, it would seem to be still less likely that they can be induced to build on Riverside avenue. If population, in default of rapid transit, refuses to be attracted to the north-western section of the island, it is difficult to see how property-owners are to be benefited by any amount of new improvements.

There can be no question that the case of the property-owners in the neighborhood of Riverside Park and Avenue is a hard one. But it is no harder than that of hundreds of property-owners in other parts of the City. In a letter from one of their number, which we publish this morning, the Riverside people seem to have abandoned all their arguments on this subject save one. "We have paid the money for acquiring the land needed for a certain improvement, and the City is in honor bound to proceed to effect that improvement." In the first place, let it be kept in view that the adjacent property-owners only paid one-half of the money required to purchase this land. In fact, they have not yet paid even that much, since several hundred thousands of dollars of these assessments are still outstanding. But let it be assumed that they have paid their share. The general tax-payers have also paid their share, and have clearly an equal standing with the adjacent property-owners. In an appeal to the Legislature, both these parties have an equal right to be heard. Further, the general tax-payers ought to possess a deciding voice in regard to the expediency of going on with the improvement, since it is their money which is now required to construct the avenue and lay out the park. They must bear all the cost in the first instance, and even after the assessments for the work have been laid, three-fourths of the money expended will fall on the City, and represent a permanent addition to its debt. The cost of lighting, maintenance, &c., will be an addition to the annual expenses of the City Government.

The welfare of the greater number is always the supreme argument in a case like this, however palpable may be the hardship inflicted on individuals. To plead the responsibility of the old Park Board for these improvements is a fallacy of the most transparent kind. They laid out the upper part of the island on a plan suited to the nature of the ground, just as DE WITT CLINTON and his colleagues performed a similar task for the part of the island below its upper extremity, some sixty years ago. The old Park Commissioners did, indeed, fill in a good many of the outlines of their map in the shape of completed works. But they certainly were not responsible for the purchase of the land needed for Riverside Park and avenue. That was a Ring job, like the acquirement of the land for most of the forty-one miles of streets and avenues above referred to. Every property-owner in the City has suffered from the mass of burdens accumulated during the supremacy of TWEED, and whatever hardships the Riverside property-owners owe to the premature acquisition of a costly public domain, must be set down to the same general cause. Nevertheless, we sympathize with their hardships, and wish that some fair means could be found of alleviating them.

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

If it be true, as the poet sings, that in the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, it must be true of some other latitude than ours. In the first place, we have no Spring worth mentioning; and, in the next place, it is evident that the conventional marriage of the present day is usually the termination of a long "engagement." This season—whatever it may be called—has witnessed an almost unexampled mortality among bachelors. The victims of the arrows of the rosy god, if we may be allowed to use a little old-fashioned sentiment, have been counted by hundreds. Society, in various grades and circles, has been kept in a constant twitter of delightful expectation. The wedding guests have been, and are, at their wits' end to see all that is to be seen, and not miss any of the numerous festal occasions to which they have been invited. Pairing time has been anticipated by fond swains and blushing brides, and the chief usher of social ceremonials, who combines the cheerful duties of major-domo of weddings with the subdued melancholy of fashionable funerals, has need to be ubiquitous if he would fulfill all the duties to which he is summoned. The oldest society men say there has been nothing like it for many years. Everybody is being given, or is giving, in marriage, and the rising generation must hurry forward, or there will be no more marriageable people left. If numerous marriages be a sign of good times—and they are usually so accepted—we have lighted upon good days. The remarkable ingathering, which keeps the marriage bell continually in a state of tintinnabulation, is the harvest of a Winter's social campaign. It comes at the end of a brilliant social season; and though the Winter has not been famed for its grand parties, the quieter intercourse of people has been general and intimate. Hence, weddings innumerable.

He must be a most churlish and unwholesome person who can look unmoved upon such a phase of human life. The young man's fancy lightly turned on love in the frosts of Winter and under the glare of the gaslight, to be sure. He did not wait for the lagging American Spring. But, for all that, the young people are mated, and now they are looking about them for houses and homes. So many young people paired for life, so many young households set up—that is the formula in which society is interested. We want, never more than now, roof-trees and homes, not merely husbands and wives, party-goers and party-givers. And it is a good sign, too, that, notwithstanding the great expense of housekeeping, so many young folks are beginning life on their own account. Within the last two or three years, house-owners and agents say, there has been an increasing demand for tenements suitable for small families. Of course, some of the newly-wedded pairs are able to step at once into the amply-furnished houses which fond parents make ready for children of fortune. But it has been too much the custom of the young couple to go into boarding-houses, herd in hotels, or, what is almost worse, stay at home "with the old folks." To some extent this old usage has been modified. Young people have a notion that they would like a roof-tree of their own. The general provision of "French flats" has been made to meet this demand. To hire or buy a house, furnish it in good style, and keep it up, takes a great deal of money nowadays. The cherry table and cane-seat chair order of furniture is not popular with young folks, whatever philosophers and preachers may say. The cheap and æsthetic order of architecture is neither fashionable nor practicable to any great degree. We may as well admit these unpleasant facts, and look at the subject as we find it. Even living in "flats" has been thought "a little off color" in fastidious social circles; and we ought to be encouraged now that this more economical form of housekeeping is tolerated by people who grandly own brown-stone palaces and keep a retinue of servants. But the system of French flats, available as it makes homes to many, is yet expensive, and to some extent deceptive. The best of these imported substitutes for whole houses are frightfully dear, and extravagance in upholstery invades the fashionable flat to such a degree that one soon becomes as costly as a first-class independent establishment.

Nevertheless, every man who wishes well for his country and his kind will rejoice to see that so many happy beginnings toward housekeeping and home life are now being made. If, here and there, a bridal trip to Europe rounds off the pleasant little idyl which precedes the practical duties of life, it is well. Sooner or later, the humdrum, the mutual forbearance, and the somewhat trying duties and relations of married life will begin. We would not grudge the young folks the lovely and pleasant memories with which they may start on their every-day round of existence. This is their Spring, and before they settle down to the questions of rents, groceries, "help," and the price of wedded bliss, they may as well have a fair store of enjoyment at the start. We would be glad to know that all of the numerous bridal pairs just going out of old houses were going into houses of their own; that each marriage bell was ringing in the establishment of a new household. We need more homes, home enjoyment, and family seclusion and sacredness. The hope of our country, after all, is not so much in statesmanship and political management as in the conservative influences which flow from happy, virtuous, and intelligent homes. We are glad to believe that these influences are not decaying. The young housekeepers are the hope of the Republic.

COUNTRY AMUSEMENTS.

In a cold north wind and a driving rain, the country, even in the month of May, does not look very inviting; especially when, as was the case yesterday, whole tracts of land which ought to be green and luxuriant with early growth of meadow-grass, were literally under water. Neither, perhaps, with an average temperature for the past months of the current year of something below the freezing point, ought we to expect that much attention has yet been given to Summer amusements. We can well understand that during the last day or two, in the well-warmed atmosphere of up-town houses, thoughts of life in the country have been attended with something like a cold chill down the back. To those who migrate from the city in the Summer only to seek excitement in a new form, there is something excessively depressing in the idea of being imprisoned in a country home with nothing better to look upon than leafless trees, flowerless gardens, and a landscape made dreary with the drenching rain. The true lovers of the country—they who take real pleasure in the delights and occupations that it affords—are much less subject to such influences. These were looking cheerily enough upon the late rain. They saw in it the prosperity of their future flowers and garden crops, and, although a few more degrees of warmth would have been acceptable, they were willing to take it as it came and be thankful.

Such persons have little to learn from suggestions offered in the cause of country amusements. For the most part they have all the recreation, active recreation, too, that the exigencies of more important matters allow them time for. Their pleasure is in their gardens, their poultry, their stables, or perhaps in walking amid the fields and moss-carpeted woods that surround them. If sons and daughters share in this kind of interest, there is little more needed out of doors to secure health, and, we may add, family comfort.

But city people, however regular they may be in their annual migration to rural regions, rarely derive full pleasure from such sources. It they did, they would cease to be city people. They would live in the country through the year, and then perhaps for the first time would they learn that the country has its attractions at all times, even in Midwinter, or, what is worse, throughout a late, cold Spring. With them the country often grows wearisome before the Summer has half gone. They cannot appreciate its pleasures, and thus they lose many of its advantages. The health they were in search of has been only partly gained, and it is with a feeling of actual relief that they return to the unwholesome air and the noxious excitements of city life. They have sought to divert themselves with as much social intercourse as they could command, and in all probability the most violent exercise of which they have been guilty was gained in drifting languidly about a lawn and calling it croquet. The female members of the family have been very careful about their complexions. They have shunned the morning air because it came too soon, the evening air because it is filled with malaria and ague, and the midday air lest the sun should have a chance to brown their skins with the tinge of health, and thus destroy the pallor which they have been told is so interesting.

But it may well be considered whether the country sojourn may not be made more profitable than by using it in this way. A more vigorous healthfulness is largely needed by the female members of most city families. But a residence in the country will hardly bring it to them if they avoid wholesome exercise, and live in terror of a fresh breeze in the bright sunshine. Then, if they take no interest in those recreations which are the chief pleasure of permanent residents, they must find others. This is not difficult, if they are sought for. So few ladies are good riders that, independent of other difficulties which we readily admit to exist, horse exercise cannot be as popular as it ought to be. But there is archery, which supplies every requirement. There is no better exercise for young girls, and, while it requires skill, it involves no fatigue. At the same time it furnishes all those opportunities for gentle flirtations which have proved so great a recommendation for croquet, and which, we suppose, most young ladies consider absolutely essential to proper enjoyment. Now is the time, in these cold, dull days, while all are anxiously awaiting the first approach of Summer, when the organization of archery societies might suitably be entertained. There is hardly a place of country resort where a ground of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty yards long could not be procured; and the necessary materials are of small consideration. The co-operation of a few neighboring families would suffice, and if the idea were generally adopted, archery meetings upon a large scale between rival localities would soon form one of the most brilliant and enjoyable features of Summer life in the country. They would encourage social intercourse, but above all they would very much promote the health of the young.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

The question whether modern languages are to be taught in our common schools is to be settled at the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Education. Our readers are aware that for some time past our German citizens have been pleading for the introduction of the German language; and forming, as they do, a large and respectable section of the people which is generally enlisted on the side of progress in educational matters, they are entitled to consideration.

A party, however, quite as large and as respectable as they, questioned the advisability of introducing instruction in modern languages into our primary City schools. The opposition was not directed against German in particular, but against anything which is not essential to primary school education. We have had occasion to point out some of the reasons on which it was founded, and we shall not needlessly travel again over the same ground.

The question has been referred by the Board of Education to the Committee on the Course of Studies. This committee of five have presented their report, and, on motion of one of the members, it was, at the last meeting, laid by, to be taken up this evening as special order of business. The report advises the introduction of French or German whenever the parents or guardians of thirty pupils attending a grammar department shall demand it, but wish the provision that no child shall be compelled to study German or French contrary to the wishes of its parents or guardians, and that whenever the average attendance of pupils engaged in the study shall fall below fifteen for the period of three months, such study shall be discontinued.

This is a compromise between the proposal that German shall be made a compulsory branch of study and that of the party which would exclude foreign languages altogether from the curriculum of common schools. Under the circumstances it is, perhaps, the most convenient way of getting out of the dilemma. The Commissioners who are in favor of the report, three against two, probably believe in the old saying—*in medio virtus et veritas*. We do not yet know for what reasons two of them are opposed to the amendment suggested. They will probably make them known before a final vote is taken. As for our own opinion, we have not yet seen good cause to change it. We still believe that there is no necessity, not even a clear advisability, for opening our course of primary instruction to the admission of any modern language. We admit that the more branches there are, in which children can be well taught, the better it is for them and for the world. But there are conditions of time and opportunity which should not be disregarded. A thing excellent in itself may become an occasion of harm rather than good, if undertaken out of place and season. Until experience has taught that time can be saved from the necessary course without lessening its usefulness and efficiency, it would be a mistake to incumber it with additional matter.

In a pamphlet issued last year by the Board of Education, and approved by many leading educators, the cardinal studies of the common school are said to be "reading and writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography." * * * "Drawing, vocal music, and the rudiments of natural science are taught very generally in most City schools. Declamation of oratorical selections is a favorite exercise, and is supposed to fit the youth for public or political life." Now this seems to be a sufficiently comprehensive and practical course. We do not see that anything could be struck from it without impairing its usefulness, nor that anything could be added without crowding it to the probable prejudice of thoroughness and efficiency. The limited time devoted to primary education does not allow of any portion being wasted on doubtful experiments. The test of a public school system of instruction is not the quantity or variety of tasks, but the quality of the results.

When we see so many people who have enjoyed peculiar educational advantages unable to speak and write correct English, we can hardly anticipate much benefit to be derived from the study of a foreign language under the ordinary circumstances of common-school education. It is to be feared that, at least for American-born and English-speaking children, it will not lead to much practical knowledge; nor is it likely to be of much use in attaining a better mastery of English, since it is only later in life that the mind ripens to that point where one idiom can be turned to account for promoting the knowledge of its kindred idioms. The arrangement proposed in the report of the committee is the best and wisest under the circumstances. It removes an objection by not making the study of French or German compulsory. If the study be optional, the question is at once divested of anything of a questionable character. Everybody may be satisfied. We only hope that the plan will turn out to the advantage of those whom it concerns, for in primary education it is especially important that nothing should be attempted which cannot be carried out thoroughly.

THE FROST AND THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The old proverb which says it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good is being verified in a manner most acceptable to the people of Kansas and Nebraska. As our readers are aware, these States suffered very much from grasshoppers last year. Many of the settlers seriously thought of gathering up their modest household furniture and farming implements, and removing elsewhere. But for the liberality displayed by the residents of other States in helping them to pass through the Winter, and to get ready for yet another battle with their enemies, a very extensive migration would have occurred. Supplied with food, fuel, clothing, and seed, their sorely-tried courage revived. We have no information in reference to the nature of the means they have employed for destroying the eggs of the grasshoppers, but there is no doubt that they have done everything they could. The fact that they have not been entirely successful we have learned from the telegraphic reports of the past few days. In both of the States mentioned, it is said that the frosts and cold rains have killed the young grasshoppers as fast as they have been hatched, and, better still, that the crops have remained uninjured.

After having heard so much of the reviving spirits of the settlers, and of the efforts they were making to repair their fortunes, we must confess that the news referred to was unexpected. The entomologists of the United States and Canada had been busy with the grasshopper or locust for a long time past, and we supposed that they had found means for putting an end to the plague for a few years at least. The last report of the Entomological Society of the Province of Ontario includes a paper by the President, Rev. C. J. S. BETHUNE, which gives an interesting summary of many of the plans that have been suggested. It begins with a short extract from an article in the *American Naturalist*, advising the use of grasshoppers as an article of diet. The editor, it seems, desiring to be able to speak from experience, procured a number of the largest of the insects in question, and having had them scalded to death in boiling water, "to guard against parasitic worms," he put them into a pan and fried them in butter. He then ate them with enough relish to be able to say that "they are, at least, as palatable as many articles of food eaten by civilized people." Mr. BETHUNE supports the editor of the *Naturalist* with the testimony of the late Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who refers in one of his books to the locusts as making a very agreeable dish. But nothing short of famine would ever drive the people of Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, and the other grasshopper regions, to adopt this peculiar diet to any important extent. A Russian entomologist, M. MOTSCHULSY, some seventeen or eighteen years ago, wrote a paper on the locust and its ravages in Southern Russia, from which much valuable information may be derived. Mr. BETHUNE found a translation of it published in a Smithsonian Institute Report for 1858, and selected such parts as seemed applicable to North America. M. MOTSCHULSY'S advice is that the State authorities shall appropriate a certain amount of money every year for the remuneration of persons engaging in the work of collecting locust eggs. After the busy season had passed, he tells us that this plan would furnish a means of useful occupation, and at the same time have the effect of raising the hopes of the farmers.

Another plan suggested is that the bare spots shall be plowed over two or three times late in the Autumn, so that the eggs may be exposed to all the changes of the weather. He also suggests the introduction of domestic fowls as a means of destroying the eggs and the young insects.

The only promising plan among the number is the one which requires deep plowing late in the Autumn. To collect the eggs deposited over such a vast extent of country would be a greater task than could be undertaken with any degree of success by so small a number of people. The plowing system, under the circumstances, would be much more practicable, and it is to be hoped that it has been extensively employed. It would, of course, be impossible to destroy all the eggs laid in the ravaged fields last year. So that it is not surprising that the young grasshoppers should be showing themselves just now. It would be too much to hope that the frosts of the past week have completed the work of the plows. Eventually, we have no doubt, the entomologists will be able to point to some way by which the swarms of grasshoppers which come in the first instance, from the regions bordering on the Rocky Mountains, may be dealt with in such a manner as to effectually prevent them from getting upon "the wings of the wind" for distribution all over the fertile regions of the West. But until then the settlers of Kansas and Nebraska cannot afford to relax any of the efforts they have employed for getting the better of their enemies.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

Mr. James Lewis' benefit performance occurs at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day, commencing at 1:30 o'clock. The attractions have already been enumerated; they will, we trust, be potent enough, with the great popularity of the *bénéficiaire*, to bring together an overflowing audience. To-morrow afternoon, at Booth's, Mr. John Vincent, the very experienced stage manager of the house, is to profit by a special matinee. The programme for this affair includes "The Serious Family," with Messrs. Rowe Bishop and Warde; "To Oblige Benson," by several members of Mr. Wallack's company; a recitation of "Shamus O'Brien," by Mr. Wheelock; the musical comedietta, "The Daughter of the Regiment," with Miss Ella Morant and Mr. Thorne, and a number of songs and glees.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori performs in "Marie Antoinette" at the Lyceum Theatre this evening, and to-morrow afternoon she is to appear in a farewell matinee at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. To-morrow night, a representation will be given for the benefit of the Italian School building fund. The attractions of the latter affair are to be unusually potent. "Elizabeth" will be acted, and afterward Mme. Ristori will recite in French the poem "Les Adieux de Jeanne d'Arc." A testimonial is also to be presented to the artist during the performance by several of her Italian friends; the entertainment, in brief, will be marked by uncommon interest, and will, we trust, yield results calculated to materially aid the good work it is intended to advance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ever since the appearance in your excellent journal of various letters from correspondents, and an able article by yourself, on the old and vexed question of servants' wages, I have eagerly examined THE TIMES each morning, hoping to see the subject further discussed; but, as heretofore, the matter seems to have dropped again. I have wanted to write and ask you to help us, for some time past, but deferred doing so, hoping that some one more able than myself would undertake the task; therefore I was much pleased to see the letter in yesterday's TIMES from the lady whose previous appeal to you elicited your article, "A Wild Conundrum Answered," and to find that she suggests the very same plan that I myself had thought of to free us mistresses from our bondage.

The wealthy few, who care not what sum they pay a month, so long as they get a servant to suit, are the people who cause this social mischief; those who have small incomes and yet cannot do without help of some sort, are largely in the majority, and are thus made to suffer through the utter selfishness of the few. For the girl a think if Mrs. A, who is wealthy, gives a certain sum, that Mesdames B, C, and D must do the same though they may not possess a third part of Mrs. A's income; but what do the servants care about that? Nothing at all, so long as they get the dollars. The mistress may go on denying herself much, and straining every nerve to make all ends meet, so that she may be enabled to accede to the excessive demands made by her "help."

The girls never seem to consider that they ought to be paid according to their work. Some places are much easier than others, the house smaller, family less, or the mistress and young ladies do a large portion of the work themselves; but this makes no difference; all demand the same rate of wages. Now, Sir, we may write and we may talk and deplore this condition of things as much as we please, but all this will do no good alone; what is required is action. Something must be done, and the sooner we set about it the better, I think. As your lady correspondent said, "We must have a mass-meeting;" but then comes the question, who is to call it, who organize it, &c. We women are all helpless, timid creatures in public matters, and especially single-handed; but if we were to bind ourselves together in one common sisterhood, we should be strong to concert measures to put down this shameful imposition, which has grown into a crying evil among us. If ladies will only combine, as masters do, in a body, to determine the rate of wages, and having decided, remain faithful to the compact made among themselves, even though it be at a little personal inconvenience, the whole state of affairs would be altered in a few days.

You tell us to imitate the treatment masters give their men. Well, Sir, do not masters determine the wages they will give and refuse to yield to exorbitant demands for more, preferring rather to let the men strike until they come to their senses? But the masters of each trade act in unison and so effect their purpose, and so must we women if we would accomplish our end. I am fortunate in the possession of an excellent nurse for my children, an English girl, a perfect *rara avis*, for she, being young and alone in a strange land, prefers a kind mistress and comfortable home to an extra dollar or so, and she tells me that she seldom goes out walking with the children but she is accosted by some Irish nursemaid, whose first question almost is, "What wages do you get?" Upon telling them they invariably call her a "fool," and advise her to ask for more, or leave, boasting of how much they get. Now, Sir, is it not time this sort of thing was stopped? L.

THURSDAY, April 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not quite time that employers, instead of writing so many complaints about servants, should proceed to action in the matter? Nothing but serious invalidism prevents my doing myself what I am hoping every day to see some one else do, and that is, call a meeting of employers. In one of your papers, a few days since, was a very good idea advanced—that prominent members of the prominent churches should take the first steps, and then employers generally would follow the lead. The Ladies' Directory is trying to do a good work, but it needs assistance and some new ideas to act upon. One of the greatest evils we employers labor under is the system of living by the month, instead of by the week, as they do in Boston, Philadelphia, and, indeed, in every place but New-York.

The trouble is this, as too many victims to the system well know, that if you get an incompetent or vicious servant you cannot discharge her when you wish to without payment of a whole month's wages; girls assert this and act upon it. A week's notice before the end of the month is expected, and as the time for notice approaches the unfaithful servant will behave unusually well, but as soon as the time is passed she resumes her old bad ways, and the employer must bear with everything for another three weeks and more, or only relieve herself by paying for the whole month. And girls have come to practice this very thing; they know that people who can afford it prefer to pay them up rather than have any trouble. But all are not able to do so; and why should not house-servants be engaged in the same manner that a man engages his servants—paid for the time they are wanted. What would any male employer think of being compelled to keep an unprofitable servant any longer than he wished to? I think one of our greatest evils would be over if servants were engaged by the week and paid by the week. Then the mistress can discharge at any time by giving due notice, without waiting for that dreadful month to be up.

If this idea meets your approval, can you not urge its adoption, and with all the influence for reform which lies in your power can you not urge action upon our women? For years past letters on the question have abounded, but not one step has been taken in the right direction. ACTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I have just finished reeding the Publication of to-day in your Paper on the Servant Girl question, now Sir will you Be Good Enough through your Precious Colums to Insert those few lines and ask those Ladies who Seem to take so Great an Intrust in the matter ask them what do they think Servants is made of or do they supose for a moment that the are obliged to Put up and Bare with all the Degredations of Caricter which those Ladies has so Impertiously taken the liberty to Publish about their Poor *honest well bred* help I assure you Sir that those Ladies may associate in the highest Society the may out of Doors go through the Exercises of those who are Real Ladies but the verry things that the have made Publick about their Servants is Enough to Show that the have in Years gon by Been Nothing better then the Servants which the take the liberty now to Critisise if those People only Knew Enough to Keep their own Places in their households and alow the Servants to Do the same the would find to their Comfort a hearty Relief to all the *trouble* and *anguieties* which the have given to the Publick for *examination* as one thing the may assuredly Bare in Mind that the can never Get the best of their help by Implying Scolling and Bossing tho can only Get this by talking to their help as though the wer christians and not as if the are nothing better than Beasts of the field hoping the Kind Ladies who have Interduced the Servant question will not hesitate to Reed those few lines and take Into consideration how the have tried to Mislead the Publick.

I am Sir yours truly,

A LOVIR OF GOOD SERVENTS

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LATE NAVIGATION ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 3.—Navigation on the St. John River fully opened Saturday last, the latest date in twenty years.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE "FLORALIA."

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE LADIES' FAIR AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.

The "Floralia," the beautiful fair given in aid of the Free Training Schools connected with the Woman's Educational and Industrial Society, is still in progress at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Of the many interesting features of the varied entertainment, the "Russian tea-table" continues one of the most popular and successful. The tea is made in the Russian style, in a peculiar pot called a "Samovar," loaned to the fair by the Russian traveler, Thomas W. Knox. The vessel consists of a large brass boiler, or urn, in the centre of which is placed a cylindrical furnace, filled with lighted charcoal, the fire being regulated by means of a "smoke-stack," and a damper at the bottom of the urn. The liquid, when drawn from this curious apparatus, is drunk in ordinary china cups, containing a small slice of lemon, which gives the beverage a very pleasant flavor. At this table there is also a supply of the Russian cordial, "Nalitka," the possible ingredients of which remain the subject of much laughable speculation. The compound has a delicious taste, somewhat similar to spiced sherry, or Port wine, and yet it contains neither of these liquors. One of the central points of interest in the fair is the contest for the large silver and gold punch-bowl and ladle, which are to be awarded to the editor of the newspaper which shall receive the largest number of votes. Compositors from the various newspapers are admitted to the entertainment free, on the condition that they shall cast a vote for their respective papers. The fluctuating contest will be decided on Thursday evening, when the votes are to be counted, and the award made. Besides the bowl there is also on exhibition for chances a large Biblical engraving, framed in silver, which is to be voted to the favorite lady of the fair, and a superb meerschaum pipe, to be given by vote to the favorite gentleman. The Dresden china table, which has also on exhibition a very beautiful dessert service of Copenhagen china, and the floral stand, laden with beautiful flowers donated to the fair are also popular among the ladies and gentlemen. Besides these, there are also continued nightly the "moral" show of "Punch and Judy," and the prize spelling-match, which continue to afford a never-ending fund of amusement for the younger people. To-night, a new attraction, in the shape of a series of amateur theatricals, will be added to the regular programme. Among the other new attractions may be mentioned a pressed rose from the amphitheatre in the ruins of Pompeii, Italy, found April 14, 1841; some preserved moss from the tomb of Gen. Lafayette, gathered on Washington's birthday, the day first of the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1848; a Turkish certificate, bearing the seal of a Mohammadan priest, and a tricolor worn by Americans at the reception of their delegation by Dupont, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin and others, members of the Provisional Government of France in 1848 all four loaned by Aaron Baker, Esq., of South Washington square. The fair closes to-morrow night, on which occasion the most important raffles will take place. During the progress of the fair Mrs. Catharine L. Hodges, the patroness of the Society, has been in receipt of a number of letters from prominent personages, notably the Crown Princess of Germany and Miss Emily Faithfull, expressing great interest in the work of the society, and hopes of its thorough success. The management hope to be able to obtain fifteen or twenty thousand dollars by the fair, to enable them to increase the facilities of their organization and widen the field of its usefulness. All interested in the charity, and wishing to aid it, may address their contributions to Mrs. Catharine L. Hodges, No 47 East Tenth street.

A DEFENSE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

GEN. W. R. STEEL SPEAKS FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION—MANY GROSS ERRORS PUBLISHED—A TRIBUNE STORY DENIED—AN AFFIDAVIT SIGNED BY ONE WHO DIDN'T READ IT.

The Board of Indian Commissioners held a session last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the purpose of hearing a statement from Hon. W. R. Steel, member of Congress from Wyoming, in reference to the administration of Indian affairs in his section of the country. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk presided. Commissioners E. A. Hoyt, F. H. Smith, and A. M. Kingsley were also present.

The Chairman said that Mr. Steel called upon the Commissioners after noticing what had been stated to them by Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, and expressed a desire to be heard in reference to the subject.

Mr. Steel then came before the board, and said that he was a Delegate in Congress from the Territory to which Prof. Marsh's statements referred. He felt that the statements made in reference to the conduct of affairs in that portion of the Indian Department would be very likely to affect himself, and he was therefore desirous to answer any questions the Commissioners thought proper to ask. In reply to Mr. Kingsley, he said that he had resided in that district during the last seven years, except while attending to his duties at Washington. He was at present waiting for a delegation of Sioux Indians to arrive at Washington from the Black Hills. He said he was at the place of distribution last Fall, and saw an issue of rations at the agency. He visited both the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, and saw an issue at the Red Cloud agency. The flour and corn were issued in sacks to families or small bands, the chief of each having a check, which was renewed from time to time by the agent, entitling him to a certain quantity of rations. He saw the arrangements for distributing the rations of flour, corn, sugar, and coffee, and examined each of those commodities, and considered them to be of average good quality. He thought, however, that the flour in many instances became damaged after passing into the hands of the Indians. He did not notice any recognition of rank among the chiefs by the agents. Red Cloud's people received their supplies while he was at the agency, and he stood beside the clerk while the rations were distributed, and found that the quantities were handed out in accordance with the checks given in.

In reply to the Chairman, he said he said he did not believe that anything fraudulent occurred during the transit of the supplies over the roads to the respective agencies by wagon. The flour was inspected by Capt. Long upon its arrival at the Red Cloud Agency. He did not think there could be any motive for exchanging any of the articles sent to the agency as there could be no market obtained for it without the entire community knowing about it. In reference to Prof. Marsh's statement that the annuity goods were all issued in one day, he said that it was necessary for the chiefs of each family or band of Indians to distribute the rations on the same day if they wanted to preserve good order. He did not hear any complaints made by the Indians, although Red Cloud was aware he was there for the purpose of inquiring into matters. Red Cloud did not seem to have any special need except the desire to go to Washington. There would be very little difficulty, he believed, at any of those agencies, but for the half-breed element. He thought the difficulty of managing the Indians was every year decreasing. He thought that very little progress had been made in the way of getting any labor out of the Indians at the agencies. He was of the opinion that if a larger number of agencies were established the agents would have more control of the Indians. He found this to be the case at the small agencies. In reply to the Chairman, he said that the person who made the affidavit published that morning in reference to Red Cloud was a French Canadian, and when the affidavit was read to him, and he was asked if he made it, he denied having done so, and expressed the greatest surprise that he had ever signed such a document. The parties who furnished it to the *Tribune* two days ago were aware of that fact. The man was not intelligent, and had been induced to attach his signature to the document. Bishop Hare, Mr. Hanman, and Commissioner Smith, he said, found that that report was most untrustworthy in every particular. He said that he called upon Prof. Marsh, and that he showed him the samples Red Cloud gave him some eight months ago. He inquired if he had seen the supplies himself, and he replied that he had not, and had no knowledge whatever as to whether the samples were fair indications of the quality. He also admitted that Red Cloud lied to him every morning for seven days. Mr. Steel gave very little credit, therefore, to the statements based upon these samples.

Commissioner Smith stated that the appropriations for the Indian agencies were not at all adequate to supply all their wants. The facilities afforded the Indians for hunting were yearly on the decrease, while there was no increase in the appropriations. When they shall hear, therefore, next Fall, that the Sioux Indians are hungry, it should be understood that it is not the fault of the Indian Department. The maladministration of the Indian Bureau was to be attributed the deficiency in the appropriations. The session was then adjourned. The commissioners expect to close their inquiry to-day.

COUNSEL TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday addressed a letter to Mr. Charles Fraser McClean in reference to the legal assistance required by the Police Department, authorizing him to act as attorney and counsel for the department, from the 1st inst. This action, he says, is demanded by the exigencies of the public service, and he adds that the Commissioners will also be at liberty to consult him and obtain his assistance. He thinks it fortunate that a gentleman of such scholarly attainments had promised to accept a retainer for that purpose. He says it is known that Mr. McClean has the confidence of a jurist now occupying the highest position in the gift of the people of the State, but that he had no communication with him, direct or indirect, upon the subject of the appointment. Mr. Smith has also addressed another communication to the Board of Police Commissioners, informing them of Mr. McClean's appointment to act as their counsel.

FINE ARTS.

SALE OF THE AVERY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

Mr. Robert Somerville sold last night at auction, at his gallery, No. 85 Fifth avenue, the collection of paintings belonging to Mr Samuel P. Avery. This was an exceptionally fine lot of paintings, by foreign artists exclusively, and they brought large prices. Mr. Avery reserved the right to put a reservation upon a few important works, or to withdraw them at sale. This right he exercised in two instances only. The first was in the case of a large, fine painting by Gentz, of Berlin, "Travelers Visiting the Temple of Abou-Simboul, on the Nile," which was run up to $1,220, and reserved at $1,400. No one raised Mr. Avery's bid at that figure. The other picture reserved was a splendid specimen of Clairin, of Paris, "Feeding Peacocks, a Flemish Scene." All the other pictures advertised were sold, as follows: No. 1, "Persian Objects," Schödl, Vienna, $70; No. 2, "The Serenade," Martinetti, Rome, $80; No. 3, "Arnheim on the Rhine," Schelfhout, Holland, $80; No. 4, "The Fountain," Bugers, Holland, $95; No. 5, "Luxembourg Gardens," Flick, Paris, $185; No. 6, "The Desert—Evening," Prryer," Frere, Paris, $75; No. 6, (a) "New Teheran, Egypt," same artist, $130; No. 7, "The New Shoes," Hubner, (deceased,) Dusseldorf, $145; No. 8, "Sharing a Crust," Mulready, London, $105; No. 9, "Contemplation," Feyen, Paris, $115; No. 10, "French Cavalry Soldier," Detaille, Paris, $180; No. 11, "Landscape," Fortuny, (deceased,) Spain, $375; No. 12, "Meissonier's Study," (water-color,) Méquillet, Paris, $95; No. 13, "Wood Scene—Military Camp," E. C. Koek-Koek, Amsterdam, $130; No. 14, "Twilight—Venice," (water-color,) Ziem, Paris, $190; No. 15, "French Hussar," (water color,) Detaille, Paris, $400; No. 16, "The Falconer," Alboy-Rebonet, Paris, $120; No. 17, "The Art Critic—Costume Louis XV," $160; No. 18, "The Fountain," Baader, Paris, $130; No. 19, "A Drop for the General," Innocenti, Rome, $140; No. 20, "Corner of a Studio," Leclaire, Paris, $165; No. 21, "The Armorer of Nuremburg," Herbsthaffer, Vienna, $250; No. 22, "The Favorite Doll," Wilhelms, Dusseldorf, $200; No. 23, "On the Rammarte—Siege of Paris," Berne-Bellecour, Paris, $250; No. 24, "The Bric-a-Brac Shop," Delvert, Paris, $525; No. 25, "Without a Home," Mulready, London, $115; No. 26, "Dictating the Letter," Caray, Paris, $160; No. 27, "The Greek Poet," Leyendecker, Paris, $285; No. 28, "Let us Ask the Priest," Casters, Paris, $400; No. 29, "A Wood Nymph," Jourdan, Paris $195; No. 30, "Study—Courtyard," Escosura, Spain, $180; No. 30a, "Study—River Bank," same artist, $175; No. 31, "On the Balcony," Casanova, Rome, $225; No. 32, "A Carlist," Worms, Paris, $200; No. 32a, "Spanish Lady," same artist, $210; No. 33, "The New Robe," Glaize, Paris, $270; No. 34, "Study of Flowers," Diaz De La Pena, $265; No. 35, "Afraid of the Mouse," Martinetti, Rome, $410; No. 36, "Child with Fruit," Boucherville, Paris, $100; No. 37, "Lady in a Garden—Château de Blois," Viry, $520; No. 38, "Servants' Hall—Palace in Grenada," Jimenez, Rome, $410; No. 39, "Public Garden, Venice," Ziem, Paris, $440; No. 40, "The Arab Lover's Vow," Fabri, Rome, $450; No. 41, "For Charity's Sake—scene from Gil Blas," Delort, Paris, Paris, $500; No. 41a, "The Archers," (Louis XIII. costumes,) Levrat, Paris, $440; No. 42, "Cabinet of Antiquities," Ghizi, Paris, $500; No. 43, "Captivity," Boucherville, Paris, $710; No. 43a, "Liberty," same artist, $625; No. 44, "The Merry Thought," Madrazo, Paris, $310; No. 45, "Devotion," Munier, Paris, $210; No. 46, "The Opium Smoker—Cair," Lecompte du Nouy, Paris, $425; No. 47, "The Toilette Room in the Borghese Palace," Jawcaci, Rooms, $710; No. 48, "Gossiping," Egusquiza, Paris, $445; 49, "A Bohemian Girl," Lagye, Antwerp, $675; 50, "Fete Day—from Vienna Exhibition," Wagner, Dusseldorf, $680; No. 51, "Cattle and Figures," Van Sharéki, Paris, $780; No. 52, "Bay of Naples, near Bail," Achenback, Dresseldorf, $810; No. 53, "Montenegrin Gypsies," Valerio, Paris, $550; Nos. 54 and 54 A, withdrawn; No. 55, "The Terrace, Haddon Hall, England," Castiglione, Paris, $925; No. 56, "A Young Citizen of the First Republic," (the Dauphin,) Goupie, Paris, $400; No. 57, "Spring Flood—Cattle," Ruthots, Brussels, $760; No. 58, "Lion and the Vulture," Gerôme, Paris, $1,550; No. 59, "Cattle Fording a Stream" Voltz, Munich, $1,000; No. 60, "Dutch Coast Scene," Schelfont, Holland, $475; No. 60 a, "The Penitent," Boughton, London, $750; No. 61, "Girl with Grapes," Munier, Paris, $175; No. 61, "The Letter," Goupil, Paris, $600; No. 63, "The Listeners," Paulsen, Berlin, $460; No. 64, "Landscape and Cattle," B. C. Kock-kook, Amsterdam, $550; No. 65, "Smelling the Flower," Willems, Paris, $1,060; No. 66, "The Morning Call," Escosura, Spain, $975; No. 67, "Fresh Flowers," Saintin, Paris, $500; No. 68, "Italian Woman," Bonnat, Paris, $300; No. 69, "Landscape," Troyon, Paris, $210; No. 70, "The Secretary," Jacovacci, Rome, $310; No. 71, "Italian Lady," Mei, Rome, $250; No. 72, "Military Camp," Protais, Paris, $340; No. 73, "The Lover's Surprise," Detti, Rome, $873; No. 74, "The Gouty Friends," Col, Antwerp, $750; No. 75, "Artist Sketching—Harbor of Venice," Lecompte Du Nouy, Paris, $360; No. 76, "Defense of a Flemish Town," Herbsthoffer, Vienna, $590; No. 77, "The Confidantes," Boucherville, Paris, $500; No. 78, "Feeding Pigeons," Doyer, Paris, $400; No. 79, "Spanish Girl," Mandrazi, Paris, $400; No. 80, "Moorish Girl," Portielje, Antwerp, $375; No. 81, "Women of Tangiers," Clairin, Paris, $241; No. 82, "In Cairo—Copt Quarter," Frere, Paris, $250; No. 83, "On the Island of Capri," Tiratelli, Rome, $215; No. 84, "The Guard-room," Leyendecker, Paris, $250; No. 85, "The Studio," Egusquiza, Paris, $100; No. 86, "Modesty," Munier, Paris $100.

This concluded the pictures on the catalogue. A fine large painting by Breton, of France, entitled "Brittany Peasant Girl," exhibited at the Salon in 1870, and intended to be sold only at private sale, was offered, but no adequate bid being made the picture was withdrawn.

THE ACCEPTED INDIAN BIDS.

LIST OF AWARDS OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS—THE SUCCESSFUL FIRMS AND THE PRICES OF GOODS.

The following awards on bids to furnish goods for the Indians were made public by the Board of Indian Commissioners yesterday afternoon:

Aurbach, Finch & Scheffer, St. Paul—Men's socks, $3 35.

Barnes, Bancroft & Co.—Colored drilling at 8 cents.

Burnhams & Stoutenborough, New-York—Black camp kettles, at $1 61 nest.

H. B. Claflin & Co.—Red flannel, at 38 cents; linseys, at 22 cents; satinet, at 45 and 51½ cents; Kentucky jeans, at 30 cents; shawls, at $1 70; ticking, at 13½ cents; blue drilling, at 12¾ cents; hickory shirting, at 12½ cents; red flannel shirts, at $1 21; calico shirts, at 33½ cents; coarse combs, at 40 cents; fine combs, at 44 cents; needles, (Glover's,) at $2 50; needles, (assorted,) at $1 50.

John Dobson, Philadelphia—Saved list blue cloth, at $1 35; saved list scarlet cloth, at $1 35.

Dunham, Buckley & Co., New-York—Wool scarfs, at $5 50; denims, at 17½ cents; men's socks, at $3 15; women's hose, at $3 40; children's hose, at $1 55 and $1 48; cotton mairo, at 36 cents; gilling twine, at $1 01½, $1 10, $1 22; mirrors, at 36½ cents; beads, at 9¾ cents.

S. & M. Davidson & Co., New-York—Gray flannel shirts, at 84 cents; hickory shirts, at 40 cents.

Sanders, Tracy, Clark & Co., Connecticut—Knives and forks, at 60 cents per dozen.

Louderback, Gilbert & Co., New-York—Pocket knives, at $3 75 per dozen; cast steel shears, at $3 50 and $3 75 per dozen.

Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, New-York—Tin plates, at 41 cents per dozen; short-handled and long-handled pans, at $1 60, $1 85, and $2 10.

Newburgher & Hickstadler, Philadelphia—Suits for boys, at $5 40; vests, at $1 25.

Pitkin & Thomas, Philadelphia—Duck, at 15¼ cents; men's shoes, at $1 25; boys' shoes, at $1 25; blouses, at $1 25; army caps, at 10 cents; army hats, at 40 cents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.—Spool cotton, at different prices.

Troy Stamping Works—Tin cups, quarts and pints, at 59 and 70 cents.

Wilson & Bradbury, Philadelphia—Handkerchiefs, at $1 47 and $1 71; linen thread, whitey brown, at 84½ cents, 93½ cents, and $1 08; dark blue, at 84½ cents, 96½ cents, and $1 13½.

Wannamaker & Brown, Philadelphia—Overcoats, at $6 25; sack coats, at $3 80; vests, (assorted,) at $1 35; pants, at $1 90 and $2.

Faulkner, Page & Co., Philadelphia—Blue flannel, at 32¼ cents.

R. M. Green & Co., New-York—Hoe handles, at $1 75.

G. M. Holbrook—Brown sheetings, at 9½ cents.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Boston—Women's shoes, at $1 30; misses' shoes, at $1 10; children's shoes, at 87 cents.

Hoyt & Busick, New-York—Tinned iron dippers, at 72 cents; butcher knives, at $1 35; hunting knives, at $1 57; skinning knives, at $1 35; awls, at $1 per gross; awl handles, at 24 cents; axes, cast steel, at $9 20; axes, handled, at $5 90; beaver traps, at $13 18; mink traps, at $5 98; indigo, at 90 cents.

Hazell & Co., New-York—Taper files, at 99 cents; mill saw files, at $2 95; fish hooks and lines, assorted prices; open thimbles, at 30 cents.

Iron Clad Can Company, New-York—Camp kettles at $5, $6, and $7.

James Aikman & Co., New-York—Two, four, and six-quart iron pans, at 96 cents, $1 60, $2; iron tablespoons, tinned, at 33 cents; iron tea-spoons, tinned, at 25 cents.

Kane, Spring, Dale & Co., New-York—Bleached shirtings, at 7½ cents.

Lene, Gale & Co., Troy, N. Y.—Planters' hoes, at $5 20; hatchets, at $5.

B. G. Arnold & Co., New-York—Tea, at 30 cents.

T. H. Charles, Sioux City—Soap, at 6 cents.

Colgate & Co., New-York—Soap, at $6 60.

H. W. Bartol, Philadelphia—Sugar, at $8 94.

E. C. Knight & Co., Philadelphia—Sugar, at $8 89.

Raymond & Son, Chicago—Beans, at $3 20.

D. J. Foley Brothers & Co., Baltimore—Coffee, at $21 37.

Fitz & Austin—Baking powder, at 30 cents.

P. H. Kelly, St. Paul—Tobacco, at 59½ cents; coffee, at $21 25.

P. H. Kelly, Sioux City—Salt, at 87½ cents.

A. E. Reynolds, St. Louis—Tobacco, at 55 cents.

Thurber & Co., New-York—Rice, at $6 74.

John Dobson, Philadelphia, Amidon, Lane & Co., New-York, and Gibson & Tyler, Minneapolis—Blankets, at from 79 to 92½ cents per pound.

Dunnell & Co., Wilson & Bradbury, and H. B. Claflin & Co.—Prints, at from 7 1-10 to 8 cents.

A VALUABLE MOUTHFUL.

A SHOPLIFTER CAUGHT IN THE ACT SWALLOWS A ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR DIAMOND.

Yesterday morning, Edward Watson, alias George Hayt, alias John H. Williams, a burglar and shoplifter, whose picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-quarters, accompanied by John H. Ranfit, a man unknown to the Police, entered the store of Barmore & Co., dealers in diamonds and fine jewelry, at the corner of Maiden lane and Nassau street. Under the pretense that they desired to make purchases, they induced one of the salesmen to exhibit to them a tray containing a number of valuable diamond rings. While the men were examining the goods the salesman missed a solitaire diamond of fine quality, weighing 3½ carats, set in a skeleton setting, and at once suspecting the character of his pretended customers, charged them with the theft of the ring which was valued at $1,000. Of course they indignantly denied the accusation, but the salesman, satisfied that one of the men had stolen the valuable jewel, detained them and sent for Patrolman Terry, of the First Precinct. On the appearance of the policeman Ranfit demanded that he be searched. He was searched, and the diamond was not found in his possession. Watson refused to submit to a search in the store, saying that he would have to undergo the same ordeal at the station-house, and one search was sufficient. The men were then placed in custody, and Officer Terry started with them for the New Street Police Station. While on the way to the station-house Watson suddenly put his handkerchief to his mouth and was noticed to gulp as though swallowing something. Whatever it was it cost him a great effort to swallow it, almost choking him. His face turned red and tears came into his eyes. There is scarcely a doubt that what Weston swallowed, was the ring which he had purloined from the store, as a thorough search of his person and clothing at the station-house failed to reveal its presence. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Sherwood at the Tombs Police Court, where a charge of grand larceny was preferred against them, and they were committed for examination in default of $2,500 bail each. Watson was arrested for shoplifting in 1868, and his picture was then taken for the Rogues' Gallery. He has been arrested several times since, and has but recently returned from Sing Sing Prison, where he served five years for burglary.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING OF THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—The Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association was commenced to-day. The weather was cold and cloudy, with drizzling rain up to noon, making the track heavy. The attendance was very limited.

FIRST RACE.—Young America Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies; half mile dash; $25 entrance; play or pay; association to add $250; second horse to receive $50. Closed with eighteen entries. Seven horses started.

Williams & Swing's ch. c. Creedmoor	1
Cottrill's b. c. Mediator	2
W. Nave's b. c. Woodland	3
Swigert's b. c. Ceylon	4
Darden & Co.'s ch. g. Calomel	5
Funk's br. c. by Virgil out of Lark	6
J. E. Mills & Co.'s b. c. Dave Saxon	7

Time—53¾.

The pools sold on this race averaged $50 for Woodland, $28 for Mediator, $12 for Ceylon, $7 for Dave Saxon, and $11 for the field.

SECOND RACE.—Bruce Stakes; sweepstakes for three-year olds, subscription $50, half forfeit; the association adds $500; mile heats; closed with thirty-nine nominations; five horses started.

Linck's ch. c. Geo. Graham	1 1
Cadwallader's ch. c. Vicksburg	2 2
Rice's b. c. Volcano	3 3
Withers & Shank's b. f., by Lee Paul, dam by berthiaa	4 dis.
John Alcock's ch. c. Just Ont	dis.

Time—1:54¾, 1:54.

Just Out broke his left hind leg at the three-quarter pole. The pools on this race, sold before the first heat, averaged $300 for Vicksburg, $265 for Volcano, $135 for Geo. Graham, and $90 for the field; and after the first heat, $225 for Geo. Graham, $65 for Volcano, $55 for Vicksburg, and $6 for the field.

THIRD RACE.—Association purse, $300; mile heats.

Thomas' ch. f. Hazum	3	1	1
Swigert's ch. c. Egypt	1	2	2
Bacon's br. h. Granger	5	4	3
Williams & Swing's b. c. Fairplay	2	dis.	
Jackson's gr. h. Jean Val Jean	4	3	dr.

Time—1:53½, 1:54¾, 1:59¼.

After the second heat Jean Val Jean was withdrawn on account of lameness by consent of the President of the Association.

The pools sold on this race, previous to the first heat, averaged $225 for Egypt, $100 for Granger, $75 for the field, and $45 for Hazum. After the first heat, leaving Egypt out, the figures were very low. After the second heat Hazum brought $300, Egypt $200, and Granger $70.

POOL-SELLING ON THE NASHVILLE RACES.

The Turf Exchange and Johnson's Pool-rooms were filled with turfmen, last evening, to learn the result of yesterday's racing at Nashville, and to invest on the events of to-day. It was 10 o'clock, however, before the dispatches from Nashville were received, and many people, anxious to learn the news, remained until a late hour. When the winners were announced as Creedmoor, George Graham, and Hazum, there was great rejoicing among those who invested on the outsiders, as all three of the winners were sold in the "field," as reported in yesterday's TIMES. The programme for to-day consists of three races, beginning with the Nashville Cup for all ages, two miles and a quarter, and out of the eighteen entries six are announced as starters, viz.: Ballankeel, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Schöttische; Arizona, 7 years, by Lexington, out of imported Zone; Orphan Girl, 4 years, by Muggins, dam by Wagner; Georgie Bowman, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Anna C. and St. George, by War Dance, dam by imported Knight of St. George. The second race is one of mile heats for all ages, in which are engaged Vanderbilt, Modoc, Fair Play, Oxmore, and Ballyshannon. The third race is a mile dash, and the announced starters are Vortex, Brakesman, Natchez, Verdigris, Von Moltke, Vocalist, and Vaultress. In consequence of the names of the starters being received so late, pools were sold only on the cup race, there being no apparent desire to touch the others until this morning. Ballaokeel was a strong favorite at the following rates:

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Ballankeel	$50	$30	$20	$40
Orphan Girl	17	18	2	5
Arizona, Geo. Bowman, St. George	15	15	9	20
Total	$82	$83	$31	$65

OBITUARY.

GEN. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.

Gen. Samuel P. Spear, an old and brave soldier, died yesterday morning, at St. Luke's Hospital, aged sixty years. Gen. Spear was born in Boston, Mass., in 1815, and entered the regular army in 1833. In 1836 he joined the United States Second Dragoons, under Gen. Twiggs and Lieut. Col. Harney, and served through the Florida war. In 1841 his command was stationed on the Arkansas frontier, where he gained the rank of Sergeant. At the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, his regiment was transferred to the command of Gen. Scott, and served under him through that campaign, participating in all the battles from first to last. At the battle of Cerro Gordo he was wounded in the left side. In 1848 he was again stationed on the frontier, where he remained until 1855, when his regiment was ordered on the Sioux expedition in Utah, under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson and Adjt. Gen. Fitz John Porter. Here the regiment remained until 1861, when it was disbanded and the officers ordered to report at Washington. This Gen. Spear did, and received a commission to raise a cavalry regiment in Pennsylvania. His regiment was celebrated throughout the war as the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and did good service, mainly in raiding expeditions, although engaged in some severe battles. At the battle of Ream's Station he lost eleven officers and 200 men. At the battle of Five Forks Gen. Spear was wounded twice, once in the leg and once in the head. He was made a Brigadier General and also Brevet Major General of Volunteer Cavalry. He resigned his commission in 1865, and shortly after removed to this City. He was at that time possessed of a small fortune, but the hardships and exposures of his long and continuous military career had planted in his system the seeds of a disease which finally ended his days, and although he spent the best part of $20,000 in trying to rid himself of it, all his efforts were unavailing. He was a great sufferer four or five years before his death, and yet never wearied of talking of his life and services as a soldier. It was his pride and boast that his career had been an honorable one, and that he had left no stain upon his record as a faithful servant of his country in times of need. Entering the Army as a private at the age of eighteen, he had risen slowly, and by his meritorious conduct as a soldier, through all the various grades of advancement, and at the close of a continuous, active service of more than thirty years, had retired, covered with scars and full of honors, to waste away by the slow process of an insidious disease, the inmate of a hospital.

CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PRINCIPAL SUGGESTIONS OF REFORM MADE BY THE COMMITTEE—THE DIVERSION OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Joint Legislative Canal Investigating Committee held an executive session to-night and prepared a long report, to be presented to both Houses to-morrow, if it can be printed in time. In their report the committee cite the result of their inquiries into the ten contracts set forth in the Governor's Message on the canals, and append strong points of testimony bearing upon the most noteworthy of these contracts. The testimony of Gov. Seymour's son in relation to the Dennison contract is appended thereto. Among other suggestions contained in the report, the committee recommend legislation to prevent the Canal Board from diverting unexpended balances of appropriations from special contracts to the carrying out of other contracts than those for which such appropriations were originally made; to prohibit the quantity sheets from being exhibited to the bidders or contractors until after the contracts are awarded; to make the State Engineer and Surveyor personally responsible for the proper performance of contracts by giving him the power of appointment of all the employes under him, and thus doing away with the system under which junior and inexperienced engineers have been foisted on the people to supervise the carrying out of contracts, which they did not understand. Also, to reduce or abolish the excessive deposits required as security from all bidders, by means of which the old ring of contractors, with their vast capital, were enabled to maintain their close corporation and keep out all bidders but themselves. The committee have also agreed to ask for an extension of time within which to present a final report.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE WORK ON THE DENNISON CONTRACT BAD IN EVERY PARTICULAR—MAPLE, BIRCH, AND BEECH SUPPLIED IN PLACE OF OAK, WHICH WAS PAID FOR—STONE WALLS WHICH ARE ALREADY FALLING—CEMENT THAT HAS NOT HARDENED IN A YEAR—LUMBER CHARGED FOR IN EXCESS OF THAT USED.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—The Legislative Investigating Committee resumed its labors this afternoon.

MR. SEYMOUR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Horatio Seymour, Jr., was the first witness. He testified he was Assistant Engineer on the canals, in charge of the Utica office; has been there since December, 1874; had charge of the Dennison, Belden & Co. contract for building the bench wall, and the contract of John Brown for building an abutment near Hulser's Falls. My duty was to measure the work by cross sections, which I did; on the Dennison contract there was rock excavation; I cross-sectioned this at two ends, but not at the centre, as should have been done; was unable to do it at that time on account of the pressure of work; I have since cross-sectioned it, but the rock was excavated and I had to estimate; I have examined the work of these contracts and find it bad in every particular.

THE SWINDLING WORK DONE.

Mr. Seymour then made the following statement: The work done on the contract of H. D. Dennison, for removing the bench walls from the junction of the Chenango Canal to the eastern limits of the City of Utica, is in the eastern end of the city, and extends in a westerly direction for about two miles on both sides of the canal, from what is known as Clay Street Bridge. The work consists, on the berne side, according to an estimate made Dec. 1, 1874, of 5,635 feet of vertical wall and 1,767 feet of slope wall, and on the tow-pa h side of partial excavation for a distance of 8,613 feet and about 370 yards of unfinished slope wall; the work on the berne side was commenced when I took charge of the work; that on the tow-path side has been done since. I was requested by the commission appointed by the Governor to look into the condition of the canals, and to make an examination on the berne side of the canal, and they were present while it was being made. there was paid for this work, up to Dec. 1, 1874, $39,321; (for the following items see estimate book, page 17;) the contract provides for oak timber at $40 per thousand feet, and for hemlock at $20; of the hemlock, 105,700 feet B. M. has been used and allowed to the contractors; of the oak, 73,800 feet B. M. has been used as per estimate; I can find no oak, but in its place maple, birch, and beech and a very little hemlock has been substituted, which are inferior in value and in durability; there has been estimated for vertical wall, dry, 17,913, in cement 9930, making a total of 18,843. These walls have not been built in accordance with the contract, one-half of all the stone used being less in size than called for in the specifications; the face of the wall is laid in a regular manner, the back being composed of stone thrown in without regard to order; very few headers are used, and the wall is failing down in several places; the cement used in the wall over the starch factory culvert is of very poor quality, and has not become hard at the present time, although it must be more than a year since it was used; the slope wall is not built in accordance with the specifications, the stone not being of the proper size; and I can find no lining behind the wall. The witness then said that this examination was made a week ago, and that he had opened the wall in several places and made a careful examination which enabled him to make the statement with positiveness.

NO OAK.

The witness then produced his notes and read them to the committee. Mr. Orr, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Sweet, the expert of the Governor's Commission, and others, assisted witness in his examination of the work. No oak was found, and the investigation disclosed an extraordinary state of affairs. The resident engineer, I am told, informed the engineer in charge that he could, or should allow hard timber to be used in place of oak. Don't know who the resident engineer was. He explained to the committee the style of stone used, saying that they were about the size of a man's hand, and were not fit to put in a field wall; the State could lay slope wall at $1 50 a yard, and a much better wall than has been built, so far as the observation of the witness goes. The estimates report the amount of wall laid in cement as 198 yards, when it is in reality but 100 yards.

BLUE CLAY AND GRAVEL EXCAVATIONS CHARGED FOR AS ROCK.

The witness made other statements showing discrepancies equally startling; for instance, the contractors had charged for rock excavation when upon examination only blue clay and gravel were found, showing that no rock could have existed. In regard to the bridge and abutment contract of John Brown, witness stated it was not done as it should have been; was with the Commissioner a few days, and have seen some work which, in my opinion, was poorly done. At West Troy, the work which the witness visited at the request of Governor Tilden, he found that the walls had a fine face, but the inside had merely chips and small stone, much smaller than the specifications called for.

THIRTY THOUSAND FEET OF HEMLOCK NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

Witness was asked if he knew of 48,000 feet of hemlock being charged for by Dennison, when only 18,000 feet were found. He answered that in the December estimate there were 48,000 feet of hemlock called for, but I could not find it; it was reported to me as being on the ground on December 1; not more than 17,000 feet of hemlock did I find on the work; I now have charge of 275 men; they are all men of the place, and were selected for what they could do, without respect to party; no man there is known as a politician.

CANAL WORK COMPARED WITH RAILROAD WORK.

On the Dennison contract we had a difference on the matter of measurements; I measured twice to be sure of getting accurate measurements, but the contractors held my measurements were not enough; I asked them to go with me and measure, but they refused, and said I was trying to break them down financially; am a graduate of the Academical Department of Yale College; worked as an engineer on two railroads; then studied another year in the Sheffield Scientific School, and then built a road myself; have been an engineer since 1868; the canal work is all carelessly done and the prices large; the work is not nearly so well done on the canals as on railroads; the prices are pretty nearly the same.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the Canal Investigation Committee E. W. Williams was called, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF LORD, MUDGE & CO.'S BOOK-KEEPER.

Am a book-keeper for Lord, Mudge & Co.; canal contracts have been taken in my name; had no direct interest in any of the contracts other than the employment they gave me; never made out any of the bills myself; the first intimation that I received of any alteration in the contracts came from a department in Albany; know nothing whatever of any such alteration; never knew anything of work being done in my name; the firm looked after it.

WILLARD JOHNSON'S EVIDENCE.

Willard Johnson was next called, and testified as follows: Live at Bolton, Oswego County; am a contractor; am interested in but two contracts at present, one at Cohoes and one at Whitehall; had the assignment of both contracts at West Troy, one in Mr. Boomer's name and one in Mr. Degraw's; bought the Degraw contract, but had no interest in the bid; both contracts were originally given to Mr. Degraw; know nothing of the alterations in his contract; heard of it through the papers. When I bought the contract I assumed that the contract price was $10, the same as the Boomer contract; the contract was made in 1869, but abandoned and the certificate given up to me; an appropriation was made in 1871, and I went on with the work; know of no alteration having been made in the meantime; neither of the contracts were profitable; the work was of good quality; think it is as good a piece of work as can be found in this part of the State; it has cost me several thousands of dollars more than I received; my theory to prevent unbalanced bids is to conceal the quantity of work. I have made ten times the money outside the State that I have in it; in making contracts with the State I endeavor to make a good bargain for myself without regard to the State; I never have been elected to look after the interests of the State.

Counsel—You have been elected to the Assembly?

Witness—Yes, and always endeavor to do my duty.

The

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and sub-criptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, housework'rs, German girls, and all other kinds: for City or country. HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—Parties wanting help and help wanting situations call immediately: English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers; those lately landed.

A RESPECTABLE COUPLE, HAVING NO children, wish the care of a house for the Summer months; they can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 765 3d av., in the store.

ANY FAMILY LEAVING HOME FOR A year will get a responsible Protestant family to take care of their house. Address or call at No. 321 East 53d st., 4th bell.

ALL EMPLOYERS WHO USED TO APPLY at the Free Labor Bureau, discontinued May 1, would do well to call at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WITH A baby eleven months old, wishes a place in a Protestant family for moderate wages. Please address or call at A. B., No. 19 Belvidere st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of a house for the Summer; has the best of references. Apply at No. 361 East 19th st.

C. JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH AV., is removed to No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., where can be obtained reliable servants of all nations.

CHARWOMAN. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to do house-cleaning, washing, and ironing; is a good laundress; excellent references. Call at No. 221 East 38th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman to to light chamber-work and sewing; is fully competent; would be willing to wait on one or two ladies; has the best City reference; also her last employer can be seen. Call or address No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman, with nine years' reference from last employer; City or country; is thoroughly experienced both as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, or would assist in the care of children; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 321 West 42d st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference; no objection to Catholic help or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, willing, and good-natured girl as good waitress and a willing chamber-maid; has good references from her former place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 247 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing; first City reference. Call from 10 until 3 o'clock at No. 67 West 51st st., last employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, at chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City reference. Apply at No. 325 East 47th st., second flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Apply at No. 13 West 44th st., second floor, front room; cards not answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—38 FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; no objection to do fine washing; the best City references. Call at or address No. 464 3d av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist with the care of children; has good reference. Call at No. 251 West 50th st., corner of 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at 246 East 57th sts., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as waitress in a first-class family, or chamber-maid; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 West 20th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 37th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 33d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING; willing and obliging; can be seen at present employer's. Call, for two days, at No. 6 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; no objection to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 169 7th av., corner 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 221 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl, and has very fine reference. Address M., No. 203 West 27th st. near 7th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,

Male and Female,

For every capacity, of all nationalities,

AT ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing; can furnish her own sewing-machine; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; has good reference from last Staten Island ladies need apply. Address L. N., Tompkinsville, Post Office, Staten Island.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has five years and four months' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th av., near 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY a Swedish woman, about thirty; is a good cook, and can wash and iron very nicely; will go in the country or City; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as a trusted chamber-maid in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing if necessary; City reference from last employer. Address K. R., box No. 252 TIMES' UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE PROTestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; has reliable City reference; city or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her present employers. Call at No. 58 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN-SEWING.—By a young woman, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; two years best city reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., in the store near 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Laundress.—By a capable and tidy young woman, who is competent to do washing and ironing rightly; City or country; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has five years' reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washer, or laundress alone, in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid to assist with sewing. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 262 Madison av., corner 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing; three years' City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 331 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is capable of waiting on a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as chamber-maid. Can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday at present employer's, No. 11 Washington square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CITY or country; good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 215 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS UPstairs girl, with good City references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; has best of City reference. Call at No. 456 2d av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO PLAIN SEWing.—By a young woman; highly respectable. Can be seen with her parents at No. 235 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a very respectable girl; has lived in good families, and can furnish satisfactory references from former employer; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person as companion and nurse to an invalid lady, or would take charge of a house while the family are out of town; no objection to the country; City references. Address D. D. Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, to travel with a lady and take care of grown children; understands all kinds of housekeeping. Inquire at No. 304 West 21st st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, rolls, bread and biscuit; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; has lived two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT ENGLISH family cook, with good City references; understands the care of milk and butter, fish, soups, meats, poultry, game, and desserts; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Swede girls—one as cook and to wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman, for City or country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and general house-worker; has several references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT ENGlish woman as very good and economical cook; a first-class baker; neat, orderly, and highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; no objection to do the coarse washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WHO THOROughly understands cooking in all its branches; City reference from last employer; wishes to go to Newport for the Summer. Apply for two days at No. 217 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; speaks some English; is an excellent cook; gives references; will do the kitchen-work; wages low; is neat, steady, sober, and willing. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; is fully capable to undertake all kinds of cooking; is willing and obliging, and very trustworthy; best of City reference. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 526 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISters; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; and to do the washing and ironing of a small family between the two; three and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS A GOOD COOK and baker; would assist with the washing of a small private family; has good City reference; four years' from one place; would go to the country with a family for the Summer months. Cal at No. 462 8th av., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS THOrough cook and baker; will assist with the washing; best City reference from last employer City or country. Call or address No. 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, WELL-TEMPERED WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; good meat-cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address No. 234 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 360 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st., in the store.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, poultry, game, meats; is a good baker; bread, biscuits; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is a good bread-maker and biscuit-maker; understands pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory reference; the country preferred. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., (in grocery store.)

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Inquire at No. 880 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 211 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A FAMILY; understands the business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 311 7th av. all day, in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A small family and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 964 3d av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND washer and ironer; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 61 West 44th st. on Wednesday 5th inst.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; good reference. Call or address No. 237 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in the washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO young women in a private family; one as cook, Protestant, understands meats, game, bread, pastry, jellies; other as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., top bell.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS A THORoughly competent cook in all branches; speaks good English and German; will do her own kitchenwork if required; gives the best testimonials: can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business in every branch of cooking; no objection to short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young woman; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; willing to do fine washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 50th st., in the store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PRESBYterian women, together, one as good cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work together of a small family: five years' reference. Call at No. 317 East 27th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; CAN make soups; understands larding, and gets up a good family dinner; is a good baker, and would not object to the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN; IS A GOOD BREAD maker; no objection to the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 134 West 31st st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESPECTAble woman; thoroughly understands her business; excellent references; no objections to the country a short distance. Call at 232 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND to assist in the washing; is a first-rate cook; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 112 West 42d st., Tuesday, 4th inst.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking, plain and fancy; has the best references in the City. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; is a good baker. Address No. 47 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced in every branch of cooking; will be found reliable; first-class references. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 325 East 47th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH A kitchen maid with her; best of references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; one year's reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 872 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD REFERence. Call at or address No. 127 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD REFERence. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—WILL ASSIST WITH THE WASHING AND ironing; good City reference. Apply at 964 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Apply at No. 741 5th av., present employer's.

DRESS-MAKING.—A THOROUGH DRESSmaker would like one or two families' dressmaking to do at her home or by the day. Address H., No. 308 West 23d st., West-side Advertising Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl would like to go out by the day or week in private families; understands dress-making, and can make ladies' and children's underclothing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 309 7th av., in the bakery.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by day or week; understands all kinds of fancy sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress who thoroughly understands her business wishes a permanent place in a private family; has best reference. Cal at or address No. 242 West 19th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIR-T-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week in private families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses perfectly; is a very stylish trimmer; best of City reference. Call on or address Dress-maker, 419 East 14th st., room No. 1.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices in the latest styles; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER; TO GO out by the day, or would take work home. Call at No. 203 East 26th st.

FAMILY SEWING.—BY A VERY NEAT SEAMstress to take home or go out by the day; understands dress-making; is very anxious to procure work. Call at No. 308 East 45th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, CAPAble American woman as housekeeper in a private family or first City or country; or would take charge of a house for the Summer. Call on or address A. Miller, No. 113 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN has housekeeper in a gentleman's family; highly recommended by present employer. Address K. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, lady's companion, or private secretary; is well educated; no objection to travel. Address Mary, Box No. 152 Times Office, one week.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as housekeeper or cook in a first-class family; best City reference. Call or address No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper; City or country. Address E. M., No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A WELSH PROTESTant young woman; very neat and kind dispositiou; competent in any capacity; would make herself generally useful; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required: has good City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, healthy, and willing; best reference to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 95 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class hair-dresser and a good dressmaker; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADIES' MAID OR SEAMSTRESS OR would be willing to wait on grown children; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very competent person; highest City reference given; a first-class hair-dresser and operator on sewing-machines; Scotch. Adress Seamstress, No. 511 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person as lady's maid and housekeeper; can take entire charge of a first-class household; or as dressmaker and hair dresser, where there are grown young ladies. Address two days No. 54 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT person as first-class lady's maid, or to take care of an invalid lady; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid to go to Europe; a French woman; good hairdresser and dress-maker; good recommendations. Address for two days No. 23 Gramercy Park.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a first-class laundress; understands French flutting, hand ironing, puffing and polishing, and all kinds of fine work; sober, honest, neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING, obliging young woman, a thorough good Laundress; willing to assist in chamber-work; has many years' reference from her last employer; leaves only on account of death. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is a good washing, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French flutting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS IN A private family, who thoroughly understands washing and ironing; best of reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 154 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with chamber-work; willing to go to the country; first-class City reference. Apply, at No. 327 East 26th st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French flutting, &c.; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress in a private family; will go to the country for the Summer with a family returning in the Fall; City reference. Call at No. 286 4th av., corner 22d st., in grocery store.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A LAUNDRESS, PROTESTant, with the best of City reference; prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 13th st.; second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; can do all sorts of fluting, and is willing to go in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND willing girl as laundress, and assist with chamber-work. Apply at present employer's, 60 West 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 3 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business: best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work; obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; prefers a place in a private family to go to Newport or New-London. Can be seen at her present employment, No. 28 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AND ASSIST with chamber-work, or would cook, wash, and iron for a small private family; excellent references from last place. Address No. 242 East 13th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WILL DO UP clothes for families or gentlemen at reasonable rates; finting neatly done; best of City reference. Apply at No. 402 East 18th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress, can flute and do up fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 204 East 47th st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 16 East 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD City reference. Call or address 127 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly respectable, and a thorough infant's nurse; very neat and tidy; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; capable of taking the entire charge or an infant from its birth; six years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days at No. 525 6th av., one flight up stairs, hair-dressing place.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; American; is now disengaged and would like to make engagements; first-class references. Call or address No. 271 West 22d st.

NURSES.—BY TWO YOUNG IRISH GIRLS AS wet nurses; experienced; references good. Call at or address No. 404 East 34th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can sew neatly by machine or hand; no objection to going to the country; can come highly recommended. Call or address 235 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, RELIABLE Protestant woman, with good references, as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent references, as nurse; fully competent to take entire care of an invalid. Apply or address Mrs. Burke, No. 897 8th a v.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN OF LONG experience; will take charge of an infant if required; no objection to the country: City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st., Room No. 4, rear.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A MOST RELIABLE, middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing, and best City references; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 54 West 14th st.

NURSE. — BY AN EXPERIENCED, TRUSTY, worthy woman as nurse for an infant or a grown child; or would take charge of a house for the summer; can do plain cooking; has good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT Scotch woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth: best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE. — BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Scotch Protestant woman as invalid's nurse; no objections to travel; is capable and kind. Address Scoton, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman: speaks French and some English; to take care of large children; is willing to do chamber-work and sewing. Address at No. 815 Flushing av., Williamsburg, in grocery store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 West 35th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL FRENCH GIRL; IS A good seamstress; fond of children, and willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY'S MONTHLY NURSE AN immediate engagement; best of references from ladies and doctors. Call or address Mrs. P. H., No. 30 West 13th st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLEaged scotch woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an elderly lady; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference; no objection to go to the country for the season. Can be seen at her present employers, No 35 West 48th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; understands taking charge of a baby from birth; best City references. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 110 West 17th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; one who thorou hly understands the care of children, and is fully competent to take care of them; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE a care of a baby or growing children: has excellent recommendations from last place. Can be seen at No. 116 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; CAN bring up a child on a bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 54th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE, or would do chamber-work; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,096 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; can give City references; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of a baby, or care for grown children; good City references. Call at No. 302 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS WETnurse; baby is seven weeks old; excellent reference. Call at No. 897 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; sews by hand extremely neat; would like to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work and take care of grown child. Call for two days at No. 36 East 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass seamstress; fond of children, and willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and do light chamber-work; can operate on different machines. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young person in a first-class American family as seamstress and nurse to grown children; understands hair-dressing and working out and in; first City reference; very willing and obliging; a permanent situation wanted. Apply at 232 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Protestant girl as seamstress or lady's maid to a young lady; has good reference. Call at No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress in a private family; can cut and fit for ladies and children; the best of reference given. Call at No. 138 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL as seamstress; understands waiting on a lady, or would attend upon two young children. Apply at present employer's, No. 15 Waverley place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a permanent place with a family going in the country for the Summer, as competent seamstress; hand sews extremely neat; prefers seashore. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO A private family; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; can finish after a dress-maker. Call at No. 389 3d av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG (PROTESTANT) girl, about nineteen: City or country; to be generally useful; can do house-work, care children, sew, &c.; wages not so much an object; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young Protestant girls together; one as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; other as chamber-maid and seamstress, or either separate; have first-class references; have no objection to the country. Can be seen at Bedell's Office, 25th st. and 4th av.

WAITRESS. — BY A THOROUGHLY RELIAble young woman, who is a first-class waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; has very best City reference, Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as a first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; no objection to the country. Can be seen, with City references, at No. 327 East 26th st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl in a private family as waitress; understands her duties, and is willing

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

VARIETY OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY.

Continued from Fourth Page.

Woodhull was there, and Miss Claflin early in the evening.

Q.—Were there other ladies there? A.—I don't recollect any other lady there at all.

Q.—Do you remember an occurrence of a mediumistic or spiritualistic speech? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the author of that? A.—I think Mr. Edward Wheeler.

Q.—And do you remember Mr. Tilton reporting him? A.—I don't remember his reporting him; no, Sir.

Q.—Don't remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember anything about that speech after it was made in which Mr. Cowley took part? A.—I don't understand you.

Q.—Do you remember any discuss on arising out of this spiritualistic speech, after it was made, in which Mr. Cowley took part? A.—I don't know that I can repeat the exact conversation.

Q.—Do you remember there was such? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who took part in that conversation? A.—The company generally, I should think.

Q.—Including Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And perhaps yourself? A.—Yes; I think I joined in the conversation.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation arising that evening about the Lowell operatives, and restriction of their freedom? A.—I do remember something of a conversation of that kind.

Q.—Do you think that occurred? A.—I think that occurred in the early part of the evening.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who took part in that? A.—Well, Mr. Cowley and Mrs. Woodhull mostly. I think I made a few remarks myself. I think Mr. Tilton said something.

Q.—Now you got there about 7 o'clock or so? A.—I cannot tell the hour. It was after dark.

Q.—When did you leave? A.—I left between 10 and 11; I think near 11; perhaps fifteen minutes before 11.

Q.—Did Col. Blood accompany you to Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you come over to Brooklyn? A.—I did; yes.

Q.—What leads you to think if Mr. Cowley and Mrs. Woodhull had a conversation there about Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher that you would have known of it? A.—There was no conversation of a private nature that took place there that evening, unless it was as a person might have turned to another to make a comment or remark, not with any intention of making it private. There was nothing more than that passed there that evening.

Q.—Do you mean to say that every subject that was talked about by anybody was participated in by everybody there? A.—Yes, Sir, generally.

Q.—Then the whole matter was not in the shape of formal speeches and addresses made by one after another? A.—No, Sir; they were comments.

Q.—You think that everything that was said that evening was said as a matter to be participated in by everybody? A.—Unless it was, as I say, some slight remark that might be made by persons sitting near one another.

Q.—You were there some three or four hours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—People were coming and going? A.—No, Sir; not very much.

Q.—Passing in and out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were there not some coming and going? A.—I don't think we were interrupted by new comers that evening.

Q.—Your acquaintance, as I understand it, continued with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were at her house several times, and to the same house, I suppose? A.—I was there two or three times; I cannot say just how many.

Q.—All of them after this? A.—No, Sir. I don't know whether they were all after or before.

Q.—When was your last communication to this newspaper of Mrs. Claflin's? A.—Well, I think it must be two or three years ago.

Q.—Was it since the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes; I think it has been.

Q.—Had it any relation to that subject? A.—No, Sir.

HER BELIEF IN THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

Q.—Have your opinions on spiritualism carried you so far as to make you a disbeliever in the Christian faith entirely? A.—Well, Sir, the Christian faith has a great many points. I disbelieve some points of the Christian faith, and some points I believe.

Q.—Do you believe in the existence of God? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A future system of rewards and punishments? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I will ask you what the subject of this spiritualistic speech was at Mrs. Woodhull's house. A.—It was not a spiritualistic speech, Sir.

Q.—Well, I may misdescribe it. A.—It was merely a sort of vituperative speech that she made.

Q.—I am not talking about Mrs. Woodhull—Mr. Wheeler? A.—It was a sort of improvisation in the form of poetry on spiritual matters connected with communication between disembodied spirits and our world.

Q.—Can you give us more precisely the topic of information which was connected with those subjects? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you recollect whether Mr. Tilton criticised that speech, or whatever it was? A.—Yes; I remember his criticism.

Q.—What was his criticism? A.—Well, I know he asked the question why it was that if literary persons came back here and communicated with the inhabitants of this earth, why they were not equal to their former selves in their communication.

Q.—Why they had lost their education? A.—Yes sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—You are not going to leave it there, are you?

Mr. Fullerton—O, I don't suppose they can get it back again from the other world by anything I can do. I will ask Mrs. Palmer about that when you produce her again, and see what she says.

Q.—You have been asked whether you did not spend some portion of your time in New-York. I will ask you in that connection with what object you spent that time in New-York? A.—At the time I visited Mrs. Woodhull's office I was passing through here on my way to different places in the capacity of public speaker; within the last two years I have been in the City of New-York as a medical student in the New York Medical College for Women.

Q.—In connection with any other institution? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any connection with the Stranger's Hospital? A.—I had rooms, by the kindness of Mr. John H. Keyser, in the building formerly known as the Strangers' Hospital.

Q.—What connection has Mr. Keyser with that? A.—He owns the building; he very kindly gave me the rent of room in the building.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—What was the answer to Mr. Tilton's questions by these spirits? A.—Well, there were various answers, I think—various opinions upon the subject; some, I think, thought they were fully equal, and some thought that they were not.

Q.—It rather passed off in a doubt of the fact? A.—I thought Mr. Tilton rather doubted the fact.

Q.—But the debate did not end in any reason why it so happened, but rather in a doubt whether it was so or not? A.—No, Sir; it did not.

Q.—Do you remember who the literary character was that Mr. Wheeler translated? A.—No, Sir; I do not think there was any name given.

Q.—Was there any trouble in Mr. Wheeler's lecture, his language, or grammar, that raised this question? A.—Well, as far as my opinion was concerned, I thought it was a poor effort, or was not equal to many I had heard. I know it was pronounced by some to be mere jingle. I think Mr. Tilton so pronounced it.

Q.—Which did you think was in fault, Mr. Wheeler or the spirit? A.—I could not say, Sir. I do not know. [Laughter.]

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS RE-CALLED.

Mr. Joseph H. Richards was then re-called and examined as follows by Mr. Morris:

Q.—Do you recollect going before the Investigating Committee last Summer at Dr. Storrs' house?

The Court—Mr. Storrs'?

Mr. Morris—I mean Mr. Augustus Storrs?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Gen. Tracy there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Tracy there when you arrived, or did he come after you? A.—He was not there when I arrived.

Q.—Had you any conversation with any of the members of the committee before you arrived? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you introduced to Mr. Tracy after he arrived? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time in the evening was that? A.—I should think a little after 8; I am not sure.

Q.—What occurred after you were introduced to Mr. Tracy?

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, we want the precise questions that were put to Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Morris—Oh, this is preliminary.

Mr. Beach—The rule cannot be applied in this instance, because when Mr. Tracy denied a particular question, or answered a particular question that was presented to him, he then went on somewhat against my protest, and gave the narrative of what did pass between himself and Mr. Richards, and detailed the conversation. Therefore, I suppose we can get the conversation from this witness.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if your Honor please, that did not occur on the cross-examination, and I don't see that it occurred anywhere.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, this is not evidence of what took place there.

Mr. Beach—It is a contradiction of Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—Exactly.

The Court—Yes, only the counsel's view seems to be that the detailed conversation can be corrected if any specific questions could have been. So that I think the examination should be predicated upon what Mr. Tracy said.

Mr. Evarts—It is a matter of impeachment, if anything, of Mr. Tracy's evidence.

Mr. Beach—Well, go on.

The Court—Well, the last question was not answered as to what occurred, which means: Did you have a conversation with Mr. Tracy?

Mr. Morris—Yes. State what occurred after you were introduced to Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Mr. Morris—As between you and Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—That is not correct.

The Court—No. This inquiry is: Did you have a conversation with Mr. Tracy? You did; very well.

Q.—State where it was, whether in the presence of the committee or not? A.—I was sitting with the committee, talking with them, and Mr. Tracy came in and I was introduced to him. He then beckoned to me to come into the front parlor, and I went with him into the front parlor, and he made some remark about my appearing before the committee.

Q.—Go on and give the conversation. Give what occurred between you and Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Shearman—No. That is just what we object to.

The Court (to Mr. Beach)—Can't you turn, Judge, to Mr. Tracy's statement?

EXTRACT FROM TRACY'S EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—Yes; this was his examination:

"Q.—Did you see Mr. Richards when he was before the Committee? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him at the place where the committee met before he presented himself to the committee? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ask him any question in regard to what he knew? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ask whether his sister had ever confessed to him to adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—I did; I did, in substance, I think.

Q.—In substance? A.—No, I did not. That is not the form of the question.

Q.—Well, in substance, then? A.—No. I asked him if his sis or had ever—

Q.—One moment. A.—Excuse me.

Q.—I do not ask what you asked him. Did you not, in substance, inquire of him whether his sister, Mrs. Tilton, had ever admitted to him adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't think I did, Sir.

Q.—Did not, in answer to your question, Mr. Richards say to you that he declined to answer it, or that in substance? A.—Mr. Richards declined to answer.

Q.—I don't ask you what it was. I ask you if he did not say that in substance? A.—I say I don't remember putting such a question to Mr. Richards.

Q.—Then you do not remember his declining to answer? A.—On, yes, I remember his declining any conversation or communicating anything of what he knew in regard to this case. I know that Mr. Richards said that he could communicate nothing to me of what he knew or did not know in regard to that matter; that it was purely a family matter into which he had refused to be drawn and would not be drawn.

Q.—Well, I did not ask you about that. My question has a different signification. Did you not in that interview put the question to Mr. Richards whether or not his sister, Mrs. Tilton, had confessed or admitted to him, Mr. Richards, or to Mrs. Richards, his wife, the fact of illicit connection, or adultery, or sexual intercourse with Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; not as specifically as you put it, nor in substance.

Q.—I ask you whether you, in substance, put an inquiry of that character. A.—I answered you, not in substance.

Q.—Very well. Now, did not, in answer to such an inquiry upon your part, Mr. Richards decline to answer any such interrogatory? A.—Mr. Richards declined to answer an interrogatory, and gave me notice that he would not answer an interrogatory concerning his family relations.

Q.—Well, we have got that before. A.—Well.

Q.—Now, was not such an inquiry in substance put to him, and did not Mr. Richards then decline to answer it, and did you not in substance reply, 'That won't do; that in substance affirms the truth of it? A.—No. I can tell you what did transpire, Mr. Beach, if you want to know, exactly.

Q.—Well, we have often addressed to me."

And so forth.

The Court—He afterward said he explained to Mr. Richards why it would be safe to attend before the committee and have questions asked him, and to refuse to answer because there would have been an implication against his sister.

Mr. Beach—Yes.

The Court—The counsel can interrogate him on each feature of that, as he passes over.

Mr. Evarts—Well, as evidence in chief the evidence is not admissible.

The Court—No, certainly not; it is merely to contradict or impeach Mr. Tracy, or show bias.

Mr. Evarts—No, not "show bias;" to contradict within the rules. Now, the general proposition is that when a purely collateral topic is introduced, and the first witness, with a view to disparage character and depreciate credit, and so forth—that the interrogator must take the answer, and there is the end of it. If he seeks to disparage, himself, he must take the answer in which he maintains his character.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Evarts, if you will permit me to interrupt you—it turns out that upon the re-direct examination of Mr. Tracy, the whole of this interview with Mr. Richards was called out. That therefore gives us a right to give that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Mr. Beach—We asked him specific questions, and they call out the whole interview.

Mr. Evarts—Now, then, if your Honor please, when you come to a form of impeachment of this somewhat complex character, though familiar and easily understood, of seeking to discredit a witness by producing from another witness statements first made out of court, the law requires absolutely, as a condition to that method of discrediting, that the first witness should have his attention called with all reasonable particularity, and so forth, to the very topic, and what was said; and it is, with the first witness, extra-judicial statements that disparage him. Now, this witness might be called, if you please, to reproduce Mr. Tracy's extra-judicial statements concerning the subject matter concerning which he has made judicial statements here, to show a contradiction, if the attention of Mr. Tracy had been drawn properly to that topic. But that is not what is sought here. It is not any extra-judicial statement of Mr. Tracy that is invoked in this case to contradict his testimony under oath. It is a contradiction by this witness of a series of facts testified to by Mr. Tracy, which series of facts are wholly outside of the issue in this case, and are entirely collateral and contain no extra-judicial statement to the contrary concerning the topic of his present views. Now they say that we drew it out in cross-examination—

Mr. Beach—No, not cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—Well, on re-direct examination, that we drew out the details or substance concerning which you made several inquiries, and that that gives a right to contradict Mr. Tracy. Why? If it had been a matter that was within the issues here, of course you could contradict him without any leave or permission. But on this matter, which you went into, and which is collateral, and contains no extra-judicial statements, to be contradicted within those rules, you have no right, by another witness, to put another view upon those subjects. We had no right to bring in this matter as a matter of substantive evidence on our part at all; and when we brought it in on the re-direct it was only by the right that you had given us on your cross to have the matter stated as it was, and you made no objection; and that was a statement that must stand to the end of the case. That is our view of the situation now presented. "A witness cannot be cross-examined as to a distinct collateral fact for the purpose of afterward contradicting by impeaching his testimony. His answers to such questions are conclusive upon the party cross-examining him."

Judge Neilson—At the same time it has been held that a statement made by one witness, drawn out on the direct or cross, may be contradicted by another witness, whether it is material or not. I think that we must confine counsel within that rule. Any statement which Mr. Tracy made may be contradicted by this witness.

Mr. Evarts—We agree with your Honor if you use the word "material" in the sense of importance; but we must beg leave to differ with your Honor if you distinguish between material and collateral in that way.

Mr. Beach—They called out, on re-direct examination, a statement of this interview of Mr. Tracy with Mr. Richards; we propose to contradict it.

Judge Neilson—Take it in detail.

Mr. Beach—You do not want us to take a quarter or a page in detail?

Judge Neilson—No; I would skip some of it if I were you.

Mr. Beach—When Mr. Tracy attempts to give an interview with Mr. Richards, may we not take Mr. Richards' account of that interview.

Judge Neilson—You may read a clause and ask him if that is correct.

Mr. Beach—It cannot be necessary to go over that, clause for clause. It is evidence which they have given, which we did not introduce; and which nothing brought forward by us authorized them to introduce. We asked Mr. Tracy certain specific questions in regard to declarations made by him to Mr. Richards, or declarations made by Mr. Richards to him; and then, on re-direct examination, they called out the whole conversation, not confining themselves to the subjects to which we directed the attention of Mr. Tracy. That made it substantive and affirmative evidence upon their part; and no matter whether we objected to it or not, it is evidence given by them, received by your Honor, and is evidence in the case. I insist that we have the right to give that interview, as to which they examined Mr. Tracy in their own behalf, and to give the whole of that interview between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Richards.

Judge Neilson—What if the whole interview by this witness were to cover more time and space, and made more comprehensive than the interview as given by Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—It he only gives a part of it here we can give the whole of it. He gave the substance.

Judge Neilson—Provided he says that is all.

Mr. Beach—He does say that it is all. It would be a most astonishing doctrine to permit them to examine Mr. Tracy as to declarations between himself and Mr. Richards, and insist that we shall not call Mr. Richards and examine him as to those declarations.

Mr. Evarts—You can call him; we agree to that.

Mr. Beach—If the gentleman agrees to that, he agrees to my whole proposition.

Judge Neilson—The only question is as to whether he should be asked specific interrogatories.

Mr. Beach—It cannot be worth while to ask specific interrogatories when the mere narration of the interview by Mr. Richards would cover the whole ground. I can pursue the other course if thought advisable.

Mr. Evarts—If my learned friend will allow me, I will state what my proposition is. I think that my previous proposition was not understood. We could not have given this conversation with Mr Richards—

Mr. Beach—You could not if we had objected.

Mr. Evarts—We could not do it. Then we introduced the subject by way of collateral impeachment, and then we had a right to show what was said; and all that they have a right to do is to bring in a contradiction, by showing extra-judicial statements which are contrary to what Mr. Tracy said. And it must be confined to that. The narrative of facts is, of course, collateral, and not bearing upon the issues between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in this case, as all the proceedings before that committee were collateral, and could not, in a body, be brought in here at all. We therefore hold to this proposition—that they have introduced a collateral subject in detail, and they must stand the rebuttal. But if they propose to show that, they are within the rule of contradiction, by extra-judicial statements, of the declarations of Mr. Tracy, and they have laid the foundation for it—why, that is all. Beyond that we must object.

Judge Neilson—The simple question, then, is whether he shall indicate specifically as to particular parts, or whether the witness may narrate.

Mr. Evarts—I think the particular parts must be inquired of, as to what Mr. Tracy said.

Mr. Beach—That would be undoubtedly true if they had been content with the examination we made, specifically calling attention to particular parts. But they were not content with that, but on their own behalf, and as evidence in chief upon their part, they have Mr. Tracy give a narrative of the whole of that interview. The question by Mr. Evarts was: "Now, Mr. Tracy, will you be so good as to give what occurred?—A.—Mr. Richards came there and I went to him"—and then he went on and narrated the whole conversation.

Judge Neilson—You may put the same question to this witness: Now, Mr. Richards, will you be so good as to give what occurred?

Mr. Beach—"Now, Mr. Richards, will you be so good as to give what occurred?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

Judge Neilson—Proceed, Mr. Richards.

WHAT MR. RICHARDS SAID TO TRACY.

Mr. Richards—I stated to Mr. Tracy that I was there in response to the notice of Mr. Sage, the President of the committee, to be present, and that I needed no preparation by him to appear before the committee. He said that he was Mr. Beecher's counsel. I said that that did not make any difference in my connection with the committee; he then said they only wished to ask me one question. I said that the answering of that question depended upon what the question was; he then made known the question, as has already appeared.

Mr. Beach—Repeat it all.

Mr. Richards—He asked me if my sister had made confession to me of adultery with Mr. Beecher; I told him that I should decline to answer that question; he said that my declining would be as bad for my sister as though it admitted it; I told him that I had nothing to do with inferences; that I must state facts; and that I would decline to answer that question; he asked me, I think—

Mr. Evarts—State only what you remember.

Mr. Beach—Go on, Sir, and state just what you think.

Mr. Richards—If I did not regard my sister's reputation; I said that "I did, most certainly;" and that I was there after consulting with her that afternoon, and that she thought it would be better for her that I should appear than for me to decline to appear before the committee; he went on further, I think, in detail as to the special matters that she testified to, and I further declined to say anything about it. Then I said to him, "It has been my course in years past to decline speaking to persons on this subject." Then he said, "That is what you must do before the committee; go before the committee and say that;" and I did; I said further to him that if I could say anything concerning my knowledge of the family I would do so, but that as to answering that question, I would decline.

Q.—Are you quite sure that in that conversation Mr. Tracy told you that he was Mr. Beecher's lawyer? A.—No, Sir; he said that he was his "counsel;" that was the word he used.

Q.—Counsel for Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes.

CONTRADICTING BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—Do you know Bessie Turner? A.—Yes.

Q.—She states that in the month of December, 1870—I think about the middle, the 14th—she called upon you at the office of the *Evening Post*, in the City of New-York, and made certain communications to you there in regard to Mr. Tilton's abuse of his wife and of her.

Mr. Shearman—What page is that?

Mr. Beach—That is upon a blank page in my memory. [To the witness.] Did she call upon you at that place at that time or at any other period and make any communications of that character?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to, if your Honor please. We want to know what statement she made upon the subject.

Judge Neilson—We will take it.

Mr. Beach—I will wait if the counsel wish while they find the statement.

Mr. Evarts—We would like to know what the statement was.

Mr. Fullerton—You will find it under date of March 19, 1875. Counsel will recollect that she states that on the same day she saw Mr. Richards and Mrs. Bradshaw.

Judge Neilson—She states that she saw two or three persons, and that this gentleman was among them.

Mr. Fullerton—She states that she made these revelations to those various parties; and that Mr. Richards took her out of the room where she found him, and took her up-stairs to a private room.

Judge Neilson—Yes; I remember that.

Mr. Evarts—Now, this is the state of the matter as a judicial question. The plaintiff, by his counsel, introduces into the cross-examination inquiries as to what Miss Turner had said to various people, Judge Morse, Mr. Richards, Miss Oakley, Mr. Belcher, and others. Now, the passage which I have in my eye was what she detailed to them.

"I think," she says, "I told the committee that Mr. Tilton told me that the very day after we—the very day after we got back from Marietta.

Q.—To whom did you tell this story first on the 14th of December, of the persons that you have named? A.—Tell which story?

Q.—The story which you told to these various persons on the 14th of December? A.—The story in regard to myself?

Q.—Yes. A.—Who did I tell first?"

And then she says:

"I think I went first to Mr. Beecher in the morning.

Q.—And who next did you tell? A.—I think I went over to the office of the *Evening Post*, where Mr. Richards was, and told Mr. Ricaards."

Is that the part to which it refers?

Mr. Fullerton—That is part of it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, there is another question, and still under cross-examination she went on to testify:

"Q.—You went to the *Evening Post* Office, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To see Mr. Richards? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you told him this story there at the *Post* Office? A.—I told him which story?

Q.—The story which you did tell him? A.—Well, do you mean that I told him in regard to myself?

Q.—Yes. A.—And Mr. Tilton's unkindness to Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—Yes. A.—I did not tell him there right in the room; he took me up stairs; I told him I wanted to see him, and he took me up stairs, and I told him there.

Q.—And there you told him the story? A.—It was in the building, though, of the *Evening Post*."

Now that is the matter, the whole of it, and you have called Mr. Richards to give his narrative of what she told him. Well, now, what she told him is wholly immaterial to the issue in this case; it is collateral, entirely. They drew it out on cross-examination, and the point they made in regard to the matter was that it was not given on the direct and they drew it out on the cross examination. They found out from her whether she has told the story, not differently from what she stated it here, but as she stated it here. That is the point.

The Court—Suppose she never called on Mr. Richards at all?

Mr. Evarts—Very well; they could not ask him about it.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive at once that they attempted to impeach Mr. Tilton by showing his abuse of his wife, and descended into particulars; even the words which he used and the occasion when they were used. They went further. They attempted to show by this witness that Mr. Tilton had entered her room in the night season and had been guilty of outrageous conduct there, all of which she testified to on the stand. It became important for us to show then whether or not she told this story before she came on the stand. She says she told it to Mr. Richards, Mrs. Bradshaw, and others. Is it not competent for us to produce these witnesses severally, to show that she never told them such a story? We suppose it is a recent invention. We suppose it was gotten up in that two hours' conversation at Mrs. Ovington's one afternoon, and we propose to show by this witness, or by some one of them, that she never opened her lips upon that subject at any time, and at any place told that story which she refuted here. It does relate to the issue in this case.

The Court—It comes close to Mr. Tilton upon one issue in the case.

Mr. Beach—Upon that point, Sir, they are mistaken in finding it was called out in cross-examination.

The Court—Do you find it out.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. The question was put by Mr. Porter:

"Q.—Did you ever tell any one that Mr. Tilton had attempted to violate your person? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I did, yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell it to different people? A.—I told it to five persons."

And when we got to the cross-examination we got out the five persons.

The Court—This witness being one of them.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—I think this is a subject that comes very close to the one issue of the case.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose, your Honor, it is very clear that confirmatory statements that a witness has told the same story out of court are not admissible?

The Court—Not admissible; no, Sir.

Mr. Beach—They are sometimes.

The Court—Very rarely. I cannot think of any case where they are admissible.

Mr. Fullerton—There are exceptions.

Mr. Evarts—They are very peculiar, then.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, yes, there are exceptions.

Mr. Evarts—And this is one, I suppose.

Mr. Fullerton—We say it is.

Mr. Evarts—If we undertook to give confirmatory statements out of court, they ought to be permitted to be made, or they ought not. If they permitted them to be made they had no objection; if they objected to them the law would have excluded them, and the rule of law that they cannot contradict the confirmatory statements of the witness—that they cannot contradict her to show that the told the same story out of court that she told here is perfectly certain. You can show that she told a different story out of court, if you have a proper foundation for it; but as a party can't show she did not tell the same out of court, if that fact gets into the evidence that she told the same story out of court, it is not a subject of contradiction.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, what does that amount to?

The Court—This is a matter, in one aspect of the case, that reaches Mr. Tilton quite directly, and the witness, having stated certain facts in her view, and having stated also in the direct that she had communicated these facts to other persons, I think it was competent, on cross-examination, to interrogate who these other persons were, and then prove, if it can be proved, that she is mistaken, that she did not see those persons, or did not communicate these facts to these persons. It is not remote or collateral; it is of importance to the case, and it comes quite home to the plaintiff.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note my exception.

Mr. Beach—Will Mr. Richards be kind enough to answer that question?

Witness—What is the question, Sir?

Mr. Beach—I don't know that I can repeat it precisely. [To the stenographer.] If you have not it in your eye, I will re-state it. The question is, Mr. Richards, whether in the month of December, 1870, Miss Turner called upon you at the office in the *Evening Post* building and made any communication to you in regard to any ill-treatment of any kind received by her from Mr. Tilton, or any ill-treatment of your sister by Mr. Tilton; whether she made any communication to you on this subject? A.—I have no recollection of seeing her at that time in such a relation.

Q.—As what? A.—In such a relation as that.

Q.—In December, 1870, did you occupy an office or seat in the *Evening Post* building? A.—I was business manager of the *Evening Post* at that time.

Q.—You were business manager of the *Evening Post* at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can't you tell whether Bessie Turner called upon you at the *Evening Post* building? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—At all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor of calling upon you at any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any recollection of her making any communication to you in regard to any violence or ill-treatment of any character offered to her person by Mr. Tilton? A.—None whatever.

Q.—No recollection whatever about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is not your memory upon that subject sufficiently tenacious to enable you to speak with some positiveness on the subject? A.—I don't see how I could possibly forget it, Sir, to the day of my death—such a relation as that.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

The Witness—Are you through with me?

Mr. Beach—They may have a word, Sir.

The Court—Have you anything more to ask this witness, gentlemen?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

The Court—That is all.

Mr. Shearman—We have nothing to ask.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BREMMER.

John Bremmer was then called, and, having been sworn, was examined by Mr. Morris as follows:

Mr. Bremmer, where do you reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am United States Storekeeper.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, I have seen him.

Q.—Know him by sight? A.—I know him by sight.

Q.—Did you know him by sight in December, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you participate in the procession of that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What part of the procession were you in? A.—I was about in the centre of the procession.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton there? A.—I saw him in Great Jones street.

Q.—Was he in the procession when you saw him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In company with any one? A.—Well, he was in line.

Q.—Marching alongside of any gentleman? A.—Marching along, yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know the persons who were with him? A.—No, not at that time.

Q.—Learned since? A.—I learned since it was Mr. Swinton; I saw him afterward; I think that was the man he marched with.

Q.—You saw Mr. Swinton after that, and you recognized him as the man you saw walking with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How near were you to Mr. Tilton in that procession? A.—I think I was three or four lines behind him.

Q.—And did you continue to march in the procession during its entire line of march? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did Mr. Tilton continue in the procession also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he at any time in a carriage? A.—No, Sir, he was in no carriage in the procession.

Q.—Did you see any ladies in the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What part of the procession did they occupy? A.—They were right behind the colored troops—the colored company.

Q.—Did you see any one of the ladies carrying a flag or a banner? A.—Well, yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Did you see any carriage in the procession? A.—Yes, Sir; not in the procession, they were behind the procession.

Q.—Were you acquainted at that time with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw her there.

Q.—And Miss Claflin, her sister? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see them in the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you see them when the procession was being disbanded? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see them? A.—On Fourteenth street, near the Lincoln Monument, with Mr. Banks.

Q.—The Marshal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He was in company with them? A.—He was in company with them.

Q.—Did you see Theodore Tilton there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Theodore Tilton went after the procession disbanded? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not see him after that? A.—I did not see him after that.

Q.—Were you present when the ladies took a carriage? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Morris—That is all I propose to ask.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Bremmer, where is your station as United States Storekeeper? A.—No. 278 South street.

Q.—Whose store? A.—Briggs' store.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Tilton, and in what way? A.—Well, I have known Mr. Tilton—I saw him in New-York in Tryon row, and some parties showed him to me, and I saw him afterward as Mr. Tilton.

[Mr. Evarts seemed not to understand, and the witness repeated.]

The Witness—I say I saw him in New-York, in Tryon row, and somebody showed him to me, about eight years ago.

Q.—Tryon row? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You mean as he was passing along on the sidewalk? A.—Yes, Sir, and he made an impression on me that I never have forgotten. [Laughter.]

Q.—Ah! that is it; now, when was that? A.—That was about eight years ago.

Q.—And from that time till you saw him in this procession did you ever see him? A.—I heard his name, but I did not see him very often.

Q.—You did not see him at all, did you? A.—Sir?

Q.—Did you see him at all? A.—When? [Laughter.]

Q.—Between the time you saw him in Tryon row and the time you saw him in the procession. A.—Yes, I saw him once afterward again.

Q.—Where was that? A.—In Nassau street, I believe.

Q.—Yes; well, are you sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that; how many years ago? A.—I could not tell that exactly,

Q.—Six years? A.—Well, it may be.

Q.—Yes? Well, you just saw that it was the same person you had seen once before? A.—Sir?

Q.—When you saw him in Nassau street did you remember you had seen him before? A.—Oh, yes; I remembered I had seen him before.

Q.—Well, now, except for passing him in the street on these two occasions you had not seen him ever, had you? A.—No, Sir, I did not see him anywhere else.

Q.—No? Now you joined the procession when it started, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And went all through with it? A.—I went all through with it; yes Sir.

Q.—And you saw Mr. Tilton when the procession started? A.—Not exactly where it started. I saw him on the way, and a friend of mine was walking with me, and he made the remark, "There is Mr. Tilton, too."

Q.—Ah? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what did you say? A.—I didn't say anything. [Laughter.]

Q.—You did not say, "I know that?" A.—Sir?

Q.—You did not say "I know that is Mr. Tilton," did you? A.—I did not say it; no Sir.

Q.—You did not say "a man who had seen Mr. Tilton once would never forget him," or anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir; I did not say it, because it was not necessary. [Laughter.]

Q.—Very well. Now, who was the gentleman that you were walking with, and that told you this was Mr. Tilton? A.—How is that?

Q.—Who was the person that you were walking with in the procession, and that told you that it was Mr. Tilton? A.—John Reynolds; he is also a store-keeper.

Q.—John Remmers? A.—Yes, Sir, John Reynolds.

Q.—And you walked with him all the way through, did you? A.—Yes, Sir; if you will allow me to make a remark—

Q.—No, no; that is not permitted.

Mr. Fullerton—We will let you make it by and by, Mr. Bremmer.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if it is important—

Mr. Fullerton—We cannot tell whether it is important till we get it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Bremmer, Mr. Swinton—you have said something about him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Personally? A.—Personally.

Q.—Are you acquainted with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Talked with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you make his acquaintance? A.—I made his acquaintance at the Tompkins square outrage in New-York.

Q.—At what? A.—The Tompkins square outrage.

Q.—Oh, yes, the Tompkins square outrage. That was after this procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Some time? A.—Some time after, on the 13th of January.

Q.—Yes, we know about that. Now, when did you first think that it was Mr. Swinton that was walking with Mr. Tilton in the procession? A.—Sir?

Q.—When did you first think that it was Mr. Swinton that was walking with Mr. Tilton? A.—I say I did not know that it was Mr. Swinton at that time.

Q.—No? A.—But after I saw Mr. Swinton I recollected. You know our party is so small that we recollect our friends. [Laughter.]

Q.—That has always been the way with me, I know, but I didn't know that it was so with others. [Renewed laughter.] Now, Mr. Swinton and Mr. Tilton were together when you first saw Mr. Tilton in the procession? A.—No, Sir; I saw Mr. Tilton before I saw Mr. Swinton.

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, whom did Mr. Tilton start with, then? A.—Mr. Tilton was in line before me.

Q.—Well, he was walking with whom when you first saw him? A.—I don't know the gentleman.

Q.—Somebody? A.—Yes, Sir, somebody.

Q.—Did he go off when Mr. Swinton came? A.—No, I believe he was in the line yet.

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Swinton? A.—I saw him in the road; I do not know—after the procession you don't look so close; I believe it was about half the procession when I saw him—half the line of the procession, I mean.

Q.—Well, I do not exactly understand it. Do you mean that the procession was about half over? A.—About half—no, not quite half over; I think it was about the Fifteenth or the Sixteenth street, as I recollect.

Q.—That you first saw Mr. Swinton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then Mr. Swinton first joined the procession. A.—I don't know about his joining; I only saw him in the procession.

Q.—Yes; but you had not seen him before? No, Sir.

Q.—And was he walking arm in arm with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, was walking arm in arm, yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how near were you to Mr. Tilton? A.—I was about four or five behind, in the line.

Q.—Were you in the same division with him? A.—I don't know about the division; I only was there with my friend as citizens; we did not belong to any division.

Q.—So you think you were in the same division, and were you at the head or the foot of the A Division, or in the middle or what? A.—No, Sir, I was on the left side of the line.

Q.—Yes. But were you in the middle of a division? A.—The middle—in the centre of the procession.

Q.—The centre of the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the centre of a division, too?

Mr. Fullerton—No, no.

The Witness—I was outside, on the left of the line; we went up Fifth avenue, and I was on the left-hand side going up.

Mr. Evarts—I understand, and the person who walked with you was on the right-hand side? A.—Yes, Sir; next me.

Q.—On the right-hand side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But the question is: You were in the centre of the procession. Now, they were there in divisions, weren't they? You belonged to a division of citizens generally? A.—I say I do not know what division I do belong to; I only went in that procession.

Q.—What I want to get at is whether you were near the head or the tail of one of the divisions? A.—I don't know nothing about the divisions. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, I don't know that you do. You cannot tell whether you were in the same division with Mr. Tilton, can you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor whether you were near the head of any division? A.—Well, I was not a

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

10,000	D. of C.,3-65s.	72⅝	1500	Union Pacific...	76½
30,000	do.....	72⅝	900	do.....	76⅝
15,000	do.....	72¾	1900	do.....	76⅞
20,000	do.....	72⅞	800	do.....s3.	76⅞
80,000	do.....	73	500	do.....	76¾
10,000	do.....b3.	73⅛	700	do.....s3.	76⅛
50,000	do.....	73½	500	do.....	76½
700	A. & P. Tel.....	25⅝	1100	do.....	76⅝
400	do.....s3.	25⅝	800	do.....	76½
500	Pac. Mail.....s3.	44⅛	1000	Tol. & Wab.....	12¾
1200	do.....	44⅜	1000	do.....	12¾
800	do.....b3.	44⅜	100	do.....	11⅞
50	N. Y. C. & H....c.	104⅞	700	do.....s3.	11¾
100	do.....c.	105	300	do.....s3.	12
100	Lake Shore.....s3.	70⅝	100	do.....c.	12¼
100	do.....s3.	70⅝	100	do.....	12
300	do.....	70⅝	300	do.....	12¼
200	do.....	70⅝	100	do.....	12⅜
1000	Western Union...	80⅛	400	do.....	12⅜
100	do.....s3.	80	200	do.....s3.	12¾
300	do.....	79¾	5.00	North-western...	41½
1400	do.....	79⅞	200	do.....	41⅝
1400	do.....	79⅛	100	do.....s3.	41½
1000	do.....c.	79¾	100	A. & Pac. Pr.....s3.	16¼
2400	do.....b3.	80	100	do.....b3.	16⅜
100	do.....c.	79⅞	200	do.....	16⅛
400	Pittsburg.....	94	400	N. J. Cen.....	87½
1500	Erie Railway.....	29⅞	400	do.....b3.	37⅜
500	do.....s7.	29⅝	200	Ohio & Miss.....	26¾
500	do.....	29⅞	800	do.....	26⅝
100	do.....b3.	30	200	do.....s60.	26½
900	Rock Island.....	104¾	200	Kan. Pacific.....	23
200	do.....s3.	104¾	300	do.....	23⅛
100	do.....s30.	104⅜	10	Pac. R. of Mo.....	53
100	do.....	104¾	200	do.....	53¼
100	do.....s3.	104⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg....	121¾	
2,000	do. '68, Coupon..	12.123⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R....	12.123⅛	
33.500	U. S. 5-20 C....	12.117⅞	
3,500	do.....c.	12.117⅞	
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	12.121⅞	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	b3.123⅛	
11,000	do.....	12.123⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....	12.121¼	
7,000	do.....	1215⅜	
6,000	U.S.6s, C...	12.123⅛	
30,000	do.....	b.c.123⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Dis. of Columbia 3-65s....	73½	300	At. & Pa. Tel.	b. c. 25¾
10,000	do.....	73⅜	340	do.....	25⅞
20,000	do.....	73⅜	500	do.....	25⅞
10,000	do.....s3.	73⅞	100	do.....s3.	25½
5,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	23½	100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	92
1,000	M. & St. P. 7s. G.	86¾	500	Express.	b. c. 93
1,000	do.....	87	5	N. J. Central....	112¾
100	do.....	87	100	do.....	b. c. 112
100	do.....	87	100	do.....	b3. 111¾
100	do.....c.	87	100	do.....	b3. 111¼
300	do.....	87⅛	100	do.....	b3. 111¾
300	Erie Railway.	b. c. 30			
500	do.....	b3. 30			
700	do.....	29⅞			
400	do.....	29⅞			
500	do.....	29⅞			
1100	do.....	29⅞			
600	do.....	29⅞			
100	do.....s3.	29⅞			
200	do.....	29⅞			
100	do.....	b3. 30			
100	do.....	30			
100	do.....	b3. 30			
100	do.....	30			
100	do.....	30			
100	do.....c.	30⅛			
100	do.....	30⅛			
100	do.....	30⅛			
100	do.....

SHIPPING.

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On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

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CUBA.....WED., May 5 | ALGERIA....SAT., May 15
*SCOTIA....WED., May 12 | *SCYTHIA..WED., May 19

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PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875.
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CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 2 P.M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

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Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, May 29. 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M. | Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A. M.

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CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

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No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Berkley, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
CLARIBEL.....May 8.
ALPS.....May 29.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ANDES.....May 15.
ATLAS.....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
NEDERLAND.....June 14 | SWITZERLAND.....June, 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....April 27 | SWITZERLAND.....May 9
NEDERLAND.....May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA...June 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,

COLON.....May 15
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.....May 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis.....THURSDAY, May 6
COLUMBUS, Capt. Reed.....TUESDAY, May 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinkelpaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., touching at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by B. NOONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other informat on as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

Sec. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 13 William st., New-York, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1808	3570	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3855	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5598	7009
296	2124	4225	5602	7049
491	2163	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
525	2194	4319	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
674	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7504
717	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1362	2899	5150	6309	8510
1344	2909	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3449	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8988

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST,

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. Sykes, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., No. 71 Broadway, New-York, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HASKELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE — DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., 7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

Offered for Investment by

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Hyde Park is a continuation of the City of Chicago, adjoining it upon the south at 39th st. Within its corporate limits is located the GREAT SOUTH PARK, and, to a large extent, the residences of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago.

Assessed Valuation - $19,196,809
Total Debt - - - 500,000

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. GILBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
New-York, April 24, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.

GEORGE SERGEANT,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD, Six per Cent. Stock Interest payable semi-annually by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and guaranteed by perpetual lease to that company. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

St. Joseph Lead Company, New-York, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 11 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

Office of Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

NOTICE.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Boston, April 30, 1875.

The Union Trust Company of New-York has been appointed transfer agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and will hereafter pay its matured coupons.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

NEW JERSEY MORTGAGES—CASHED BY A. J. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, New-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

National Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank, New-York, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from the 1st of January, April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

George C. Waldo, Sec. John E. De Witt, Pres.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the subscribers under the firm-name of SCOTT, STRONG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE S. SCOTT, retiring.

The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, WORK, STRONG & CO.

Dated May 1, 1875.

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,
GEORGE WOOD,
FRANK K. STURGIS,

FRANK WORK.

Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WORK, STRONG & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm as Bankers and Brokers, including the negotiating of loans and the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and gold on commission.

Dated May 1, 1875.

FRANK WORK,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,
GEORGE WOOD,
FRANK K. STURGIS.

New-York, April 30, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CAMBLOS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the settlement of the business.

H. S. CAMBLOS.
T. W. MYERS.

H. S. CAMBLOS will continue the stock and gold commission business at Nos. 22 and 24 New st.

New-York, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered by KEELER & CO., Steam Marble Works, 338 to 350 West 42d st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster, and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, at No. 32 West 27th st., near Broadway, and the principal up-town hotels; references required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING ON 46th st., near 5th av., will let, with first-class board, large rooms, second or third floor. Address HOME, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Elegantly-furnished room on first floor, with piano and every convenience; also, one on second, adjoining bath.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on second and third floors; will be rented at moderate prices; also, one entire floor suitable for business; breakfast if desired; restaurant opposite.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, to gentlemen, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; highest references exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on first, second, and third floors; also, office suitable for a physician; English basement house.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished room on second floor, or smaller room with private bath on third floor, to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS ON 3d and 4th floors to let, with unexceptionable board; also table board for two or three gentlemen. References exchange d.

ROOMS (WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY) ON flat or third floor, with board, low, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

THIRD-STORY ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; American family, with home comforts; terms moderate; reference. No. 236 West 37th st.

$16 AND $18 PER WEEK FOR TWO.—A private family have two rooms well furnished to let, with excellent board: no other boarders: good neighborhood. No. 14 Warren place, (Charles st.)

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen: house and table first class.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH ST.—MRS. GILLET, HAVing opened her large, handsomely-furnished house, is prepared to make Summer arrangements with families and single gentlemen.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO NEWLY AND handsomely-furnished rooms over parlor floor; also, two very nice back rooms: family private. Only gentlemen need apply. No. 36 West 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—The entire second floor and other suites, with board; elegantly-furnished; house and appointments strictly first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

MR. R. H. JENKINS HAVING REMOVED to No. 178 Madison av., has one suite of rooms (second floor) now ready for boarders; also, single rooms.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Handsome rooms neatly and newly furnished, with or with out board.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and Fifth aves.—Family rooms, with board, and rooms for gentlemen; small tables; table d'hote.

H. LEFLER.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO OR THREE handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board; terms moderate: references exchanged.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms, connecting; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two nice rooms on fourth floor; plenty closets; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH board in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 129 EAST 55TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, third floor, with all conveniences, in a private family.

NO. 15 EAST 42D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, suite or singly, with or without private table; year or season.

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH STORY back rooms, with board.—No. 19 East 46th st. References exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, FIRST floor, near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first-class. OWNER, 5 West 23d st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at Summer prices. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—LARGE OR SINGLE rooms; house first-class; superior board; references; rooms after June 1 at Summer prices.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 308 EAST.—TO let, with board, second and third floors, front; house and location first class; near 2d av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to board, en suite or single; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also parlor floor; house first class.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors to let, with private table or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—THIRty minutes from New-York, three minutes from horse-cars; location on Montgomery st., between Bergen and West Side avs.; a brown gothic house with fine grounds and splendid view of surrounding country. Inquire on the premises, or address H. B., Jersey City Heights Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG Ladies for the Summer vacation in a private family where four such are engaged; location three hours from New-York, and five minutes from depot, in a pleasant village in Connecticut; references required and given in New-York and Brooklyn. Address H., care J. A. Coley, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly-furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Terms moderate. Apply to, or address, PROPRIETOR, South Orange N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate four or five adults with pleasant rooms and board; house first-class; high grounds; references. Address C. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

PLAINFIELD.—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY of seven; four adults and three children, near the Hudson River, or in Northern or Central New-England. Address Post Office Box No. 623, New-York, with name, location, and terms.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD AND room, not hall room, in a strictly private family, between 4th and 8th sts., 14th and 45th sts.; terms not to exceed $10.

A CENTURY'S CHANGES.

LECTURE BY MR. JAMES PARTON.

OLD CUSTOMS AND NOTIONS—INCIDENTS REGARDING ALCHEMISTS—METHODS OF MEDICINE IN OLD TIMES—PEOPLE OF A HUNDRED YEARS BACK AFRAID OF THE PROGRESS OF MORALS—SOME THINGS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IMPROVED—THIS THE BEST WAY THE WORLD HAS SEEN.

At a meeting of the New-York Historical Society, held last evening, Mr. James Parton read a paper on "Manners and Morals in the Last Century." Mr. James W. Beekman, Second Vice President of the society, occupied the chair, and the hall was filled with members and visitors. The routine business of the meeting was brief, and at its conclusion Mr. Parton was introduced by the chairman, and was warmly received. His lecture was cast in a much slighter mold than the title would indicate, and was replete with anecdote and humorous and sarcastic passages. He commenced by propounding the question, Did the world grow better or did it grow worse? Upon both sides of this most interesting of all questions, he said, could be furnished such convincing arguments, that the matter would be decided more in accordance with our dispositions and the circumstances in which we were, than upon due consideration of the facts. It was their purpose, then, to glance backward through a century, and see what lights such retrospective consideration would throw on the matter under discussion. In one of the letters of Voltaire to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, in 1774, they were told how, on the occasion of the marriage of Louis XIV. and Marie Antoinette, the King "touched" over 21,000 persons for the cure of the King's evil. These people came up from all parts of the country, expecting to be cured by the touch of a boy's hand; and this absurd custom was even at this time in its decline. Charles II. touched over 92,000 persons. He wished to describe, he said, the manner in which the ridiculous ceremony was performed. They were to imagine the King, in his royal robes, seated on a throne. Two chaplains in surplices stood at the side, and in attendance were the groups of persons who were to be touched, each group accompanied by its own surgeon. They were conducted to the throne before which they knelt, when the King stroked the faces of the patients with both hands. One of the chaplains intoned the words, "He puts his hands upon them and they are healed." When all were touched the King hung a gold coin round the neck of each, the other chaplain intoning, "This is our Lord that came into the world." The benediction was pronounced, the King washed his hands, and the ceremony was brought to a conclusion. In one of the principal kingdoms and most enlightened quarters of the globe all parties joined in this act, and science itself lent its sanction in the persons of the surgeons. There was no conflict then between religion and science; there never was when both were wrong. [Laughter.] It was only when one was trying to get right that the conflict commenced. One hundred years had hardly passed since nine old women were burned to death at Calais for having bewitched a gentleman, and if he were told that such scenes as those were the mere consequence of brutal ignorance, he answered that John Wesley had addressed an indignant rebuke to those who did not believe in witchcraft and ghosts, saying that "giving up witchcraft was giving up the Bible." Dr. Johnson, he said, would have responded "Amen" to that sentiment. Newton was an alchemist for years, and when engaged in the study of gravitation, when Queen Caroline asked him if he could show something to make it credible that gravitation was consistent with the existence of a Supreme Being, he excused himself on the ground that he might be drawn into a controversy. There were many other alchemists as well as Newton in Europe at that time. A German philosopher, Semler, found a certain salt which he said, if kept for a specific time, would turn into gold; and the Berlin Academy appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Sure enough some gold leaf was found in it, but it had been slipped into it by Semler's servant, who wished to encourage his master in the arduous pursuit of knowledge. [Laughter.] Yale College, he said, in remote days learned whatever chemistry which it knew in an excavation which had been made for the purpose. There Prof. Morse, of telegraphic celebrity, conducted the experiments. He had occasion to use some glass retorts, but he said that not a person in Connecticut knew what a retort was. "Never mind," said the Superintendent, to whom he applied, "send us the model." He had no model but a broken one from which the neck was gone, and he sent that, supposing that in the new retorts the defect would be remedied; but what was his surprise to find that the glassmen had imitated it as faithfully as the Chinese. In regard to medical science, he thought it was entirely explained by the remark of *Figaro* on "The Barber of Seville:" "all the garrison take physic to-morrow morning, and I have had interest at head-quarters to give them their dose." The great doctrine of homeopathy that "like cures like" was not unknown in those days. Scarlet bed-curtains were held to be a cure for the scarlet fever, or for any other disease with that color, yellow was a remedy for jaundice. The long of a long-winded fox was good for asthma, and hairy herbs were esteemed to be a remedy for baldness. [Laughter.] Imagine little Walter Scott being sent into the country and wrapped up in a sheep-skin taken off the back of the animal as a cure for a disease. Mud baths, too, in which the patients stood up to their chins in mud, were among the quackeries of London.

Mr. Parton related among other anecdotes, several illustrative of the extent to which the practice of bleeding used to be carried. One of these was said to have been told by Jefferson with great unction during the period of his Vice Presidency. He met a woman whose son had recently died. She was lamenting his loss in bitter terms, but added that everything possible had been done for him, even to the extent of bleeding him twenty-six times. [Laughter.] But, he said, all this was wisdom, compared with the doings of the preceding generation. One doctor had prescribed a certain salve which contained the following curious ingredients: Moss grown on the head of a thief who had died on the gibbet and who had been left exposed for a certain time, one ounce; mummy, one ounce; human blood, still warm, one ounce; human suet, two ounces; linseed-oil and turpentine, two ounces. Beside the peculiarity of the salve itself, there were also peculiarities in the matter of its application. Richard Baxter, the author of *The Saint's Rest*, had read, he said, of a case similar to his, where a person had swallowed a golden bullet with excellent effects. He therefore had a golden bullet made, and swallowed it. The effects, however, were best described in his own words: "Having taken it, I knew not how to be delivered of it again [laughter]; having taken physic for three days, but nothing disturbed it." [Laughter.] He finally recorded, however, how, through the aid of his neighbors' prayers, he was relieved of his trouble. People were not merely ignorant a hundred years ago, but they were afraid of the progress of morals. He had a book at home which told how actors were rebuked for making mimic thunder and lightning in "Macbeth." The knocking of two iron plates together, the burning of a little resin, and a clattering of a quantity of peas in a tin can were held to be such impious offenses as to demand an infuriated Deity to bring down wrath and woe on the perpetrators. Robespierre, Mr. Parton said, was a lawyer beginning practice one hundred years ago. His first practice turned upon the impiety of lightning rods. His client had a lightning-rod which a neighbor objected to as an impiety, and the matter was the subject of much litigation. Finally science triumphed, and the lightning-rod was allowed to stand. This feeling concerning lightning-rods prevailed much later, and Dr. Winthrop, of Harvard College, found it necessary to defend Franklin for having invented them. Even yet the feeling prevailed in places where they voted for Gen. Jackson. [Laughter.] Mr. Parton next considered the proposition that the ignorant mind was apt to be cruel both to itself and to others. He thought there was a good deal in Macaulay's sarcastic remark about bear-baiting in England, that when the Puritans abolished it, it was not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. A hundred years ago, he said, a Sheriff in England, named Howard, took into his head the eccentric notion of performing the duties of his office. One of these was the inspection of the County Jail. He gave a vivid description of the jail, its damp and foul vapors, men and women thrown together during the day and not always separated at night, young and old, debtors and murderers, the tried and the untried, all in the same plight. The jailors, this chronicler said, got no salaries, but depended for their living on the sale of liquors, cards, and dice, so that the place was one of the worst of dens and gambling-houses. At Oxford, when the prisoners came up for trial, they were so stricken with jail fever that in one week Judges, jurors, lawyers, all were dead of the disease. That, added Mr. Parton, is worse than Brooklyn. [Laughter.] One hundred years ago, he continued, a man murdered his wife, and he was hanged; a woman murdered her husband, and the law condemned her to be burned alive. In 1731, Catherine Evans was burned for murder at Newcastle, Del., but Peter Murphy, who assisted her, was only hanged. Nowadays, said he, our women may shoot as many men as they like and come off with flying colors. Such has been the progress of the age. [Laughter.]

He then detailed the terrible tortures which had been inflicted on a French fanatic who struck at Louis XV. with a pocket-knife. The action of that one man in the City of Washington who struck down Charles Sumner was not very remarkable, for there were savages everywhere; but the act became remarkable when the South adopted it as their own. One hundred years ago there was only one country in Europe, namely, England, where the torture was not practiced, but in it, of all others, the gallows played a conspicuous part. They had, among other records of the time, one which stated that "thirteen convicts ordered for execution, were that day conveyed to Tyburn in five carts and hanged. Most of them were boys, the eldest not exceeding twenty-two. Nothing, he said, repressed crime in large cities like a good Police. When Thackeray was in this country, he was one day in one of the book stores turning over the Christmas books which are provided for the young. Said he, "I would like to know what the children of this generation have done that they should have all all these good things." But he [Mr. Parton] would like to know what the children of the old time did that such hard measure should have been dealt out to them. He then gave an account of his own school-boy days, and his attendance at a public school in New-York where the boys expected to be whipped, as a matter of course, twice a day. Most vividly he remembered those scenes after the lapse of so many years—boys under the influence of a heroic but not successful attempt to smile, and some again rubbing their hands and other afflicted parts. Somebody asked Edmund Burke on what principles instruction was given at Eton College. "They they are," pointing to a grove of birch trees. "No licking, no learning," was wisdom as late as 1800. Montague described the rods used the Paris schools in those days as being heavy and thick with blood, and Luther stated that he was flogged fifteen times in one morning. The methods of instruction, too, were crude as the discipline. Students were required to get off passages from "Locke on the Human Understanding," and other different works, and repeat them off without any elucidation on the part of the master, and without even being asked a question. At the present time they were indignant, and justly indignant, but they ought to be more indignant because children in some of the manufacturing towns were kept at work eleven hours a day, but in reading Robert Dale Owen's account of what he saw at the beginning of the present century, it would be found that in some of the manufacturing towns of England children under ten years of age were kept at work fourteen hours, and that under circumstances of aggravation and cruelty. Every preform, he said, was carried on with excess, for it was not in man's nature to go just far enough and no further. Children should have the right of being prevented doing themselves irreparable harm, and neglecting opportunities that could not be recalled, peaceably, if it were possible, forcibly if not. Here Mr. Parton told several amusing anecdotes concerning the training of children. In one instance, when dinner was on the table, the child of a fond parent insisted on having its shoes and stockings taken off and being permitted to walk in the dish of nice brown gravy which was round the roast beef. And, said Mr. Parton, the beef was removed, and the child was permitted to have its way. Referring to the corruption of the present day and of former days, he said that Lord North fought the revolution by keeping 130 regularly paid members of Parliament. He thought that the Government of Great Britain, under any of the four Georges, was as corrupt as the Government of the City of New-York under Tweed. One hundred years ago the slave fleet of Liverpool numbered ninety vessels, and these carried away from their homes yearly 130,000 souls, and yet nobody thought anything about it. Again, in respect to literature, they knew how it stood 100 years ago in relation to its position to-day. They were familiar with the story of Hannah More, who at the age of eighty was shocked at the indecency of a book which in her younger days she used to read aloud for her friends. In the case of humorists, it might be said that Charles Dickens was the first great humorist that ever wrote decently. What, he asked, was the cause of improvement? What was it that helped it most? He answered, knowledge, a wider view of truth, a deeper insight into cause reached by minds trained, fearless and untrammeled. During the last century more minds were at work than formerly, and when so many minds were at work the smallest matter might start a line of thought that would lead to the most splendid results. It was thus that they were to get out of their political difficulties, because every mind was pondering on them. Wherever men turned their eyes they saw signs of improvement, and, to-day, when they knew all the vicissitudes and perils of the past, was, upon the whole, the best day the world ever saw.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AT THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

A PISTOL SNAPPED AT THE DEPUTY'S HEAD—IT FAILS OF ITS PURPOSE—THE ASSAILANT PUSHING HIS CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY—HE DIDN'T MEAN ANYTHING, AND IS SORRY FOR WHAT HE DID.

Yesterday the generally grave and dignified repose of the Controller's office was rudely broken into by a violent and unprovoked assault upon Mr. A. L. Earle, by a man named James A. Duffey, who for some time past has had a claim against the City on file in the Controller's office. Early in the forenoon Duffey, who was recently employed by Sheriff Conner as one of the officers of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to drive the prison van, went to the new Court-house and inquired if he could see Controller Green. Officer Davis, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on duty at the office, told him that the Controller had not yet arrived. Duffey then lounged about the corridor waiting for him to come, occasionally inquiring if he had arrived. His pertinacity at last attracted the officer's attention, who thinking that he might annoy the Controller, did not inform him of his arrival. Finally, apparently tired of waiting for the Controller, Duffey went into the large office and spoke to Mr. Samuel Jackson, the Auditor of Accounts, in regard to his claim. Mr. Jackson, who understood its nature, and who had seen him once before, told him he could do nothing for him, and explained that ex-Sheriff Brennan had already made a charge against the City for the services he claimed to have performed, and that his charge could not be entertained. The bill that Duffey has against the City appears to be connected with ex-Sheriff Brennan's well-known claims. He asserts that he is entitled to $1,100 for furnishing horses for the prison van during 1873, when Mr. Brennan was Sheriff. Mr. Brennan's claims, however, include a charge of $1 75 for each prisoner removed in the van, and the Controller refused to pay him that amount, on the ground that it was excessive. From Mr. Jackson Duffey went to Mr. Abraham L. Earle, the Deputy Controller, and spoke to him in reference to being paid. Mr. Earle, who knew nothing about the matter, told him that it had never been brought before him, and that he could do nothing in the regard to it, and that if he had a bill filed against the City, and the charge was a proper one, it would receive his attention whenever it came up in the regular order of business. Duffey then retired, apparently not very well satisfied. About 12:30 o'clock, as Mr. Earle was about leaving the office in company with Mr. Thomas S. Sanford, Duffey again approached him and began to say something. Mr. Earle told him that he was going out for a few minutes only, and would soon be back and would then listen to what he had to say. Duffey then said, "That won't do no good," and drew a pistol, and, pointing it at Mr. Earle, snapped it. No exptosion took place, and Mr. Earle ran toward the outer door, and had gained the lobby when Duffy, who had followed him, drew the pistol again. Mr. Earle then closed with him, thinking, as he afterward said, that he would be safer at close quarters than anywhere else. A scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Sanford took part, and Mr. Earle was thrown to the floor. Both kept a firm hold on Duffey, however, and prevented him from using the pistol. Officer Davis then arrived, and Duffey was arrested and disarmed, and taken to the Twenty-sixth Precint Station House, under the City Hall, and placed in the charge of Capt. Leary. Upon examination the pistol, a small nickel-plated, seven-shooter, was found to have four of the cylinders loaded. The affair caused considerable excitement in the Controller's Office at the time, but upon its being ascertained that no one had been hurt, it was soon allayed. For a short time after Duffey was arrested he was very violent and threatening in his language toward all connected with the Controller's office. After being taken to the station-house he soon became calm, and seemed to be sorry for what he had done. He said there that he had no intention of killing anybody, and that he had borrowed the pistol from Capt. McCloskey at the Tombs in the morning, because he thought he would have to take his prisoners from the Court of Oyer and Terminer on foot.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter Duffey, who is a strongly-built man, with auburn hair and red mustache, said he was forty-three years old, and was born in the City of New-York, was married, and had a wife and one child, and resided in One Hundred and Fifth street, near the Boulevard. He said that when he made the attack on Mr. Earle he did not know what he had in his hand. In regard to his claim, he said he had filed it a long time ago, and could never get any satisfaction at the Controller's office, and had been told to come again until he had become desperate. He said that he was very glad that the pistol had not gone off, and that he wished he had never had it. He added that he did not think he snapped it, as he did not remember having cocked it while in his pocket. He said that it would be a good lesson to him, to teach him to keep out of trouble in future.

At 1:30 o'clock the Controller, Mr. Earle, Mr. Sanford, and a number of other gentlemen went to the Tombs Police Court, where the prisoner had already been taken. Mr. Earle made a formal charge of felonious assault against Duffey before Justice Sherwood. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say, disclaimed any intention of shooting Mr. Earle. He had never seen Mr. Earle before in his life, and he had spoken pleasantly and kindly to him, and he could not tell why he had assaulted him. He then formally pleaded not guilty, and was held to answer by the Justice, in default of $5,000 bail.

Duffey was not suffering for want of money, as he has been regularly paid for his services in the Court of Oyer and Terminer by Sheriff Conner, and a warrant for $30 for his services in that court has been ready for him for the last fortnight.

This is the second time that Mr. Earle has been attacked in the Controller's office. Some two years ago a man who was employed as Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, caught him at his desk and throttled him and dragged him from his seat. He was angry because his salary had not been paid. He afterward apologized to Mr. Earle, and no complaint was made against him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A literary and musical entertainment will be afforded the children on Randall's Island this evening by the Arline Club.

Robert McLaren, aged fifty, of No. 418 West Thirty-sixth street, while crossing the Harlem Railroad track at Tremont yesterday was struck by the locomotive of an express train and instantly killed.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association, held at No. 642 Fifth street, forty new members were elected.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors had under consideration yesterday the case of the collision between the steamer City of Hartford and Scow No. 5, by which four children were drowned. No action has yet been taken by the board.

Mayor Wickham has appointed John Tyler Kelly to the position of Chief of the Permit Bureau, vice Joel O. Stevens, resigned. The salary of the office is $3,000 a year. Mr. Kelly was formerly employed in the County Clerk's Bureau.

Yesterday morning Commodore Vanderbilt, accompanied by his son, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and a number of friends, left in a special car for Cleveland, to attend the annual meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern stockholders, to be held to-day.

In the paragraph which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, regarding the decision of the Referee in the question between the Jefferson Car Company and the Erie Railway Company, by a clerical error the word "yearly" was used in describing the rental, when the word "monthly" was intended.

The agreement of compromise between the Harlem Navigation Company and the Morrisania Steam-boat Company was signed yesterday by the Superintendents of the two companies. It is thought that this will put an end to the racing between the boats on the two lines.

The New-England Society has distributed copies of a circular among its members, calling upon those who desire to take part in celebrating the centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill to register their names at once. A meeting of the society will be held at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, on Friday evening, for the purpose of making arraugements for a grand excursion to Boston on the day preceding the celebration.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, held yesterday at No. 35 Wall street for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following-named gentlemen were chosen: Arthur F. Wiltmarth, President; Edward Haight, Treasurer; Lucien Birdseye, S. C. Pomeroy, W. S. Worl, Willis Gaylord, James N. Worl, Directors, and William O. Stoddard, Secretary.

At 3:30 yesterday morning as Dr. George Giles, of No. 112 Ninth avenue, was passing through West Sixteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, returning from a professional visit, he was attacked by John Franley, of No. 425 West Sixteenth street, who attempted to rob him. The Doctor struck his assailant on the head with a heavy cane several times, causing three scalp wounds, and then delivered the man over to a police officer. Franley was held for examination.

Judge Brady will, on Friday evening, present the stand of colors to the Twenty-second Regiment, on behalf of the Lady Washington Department of the Homeopathic Hospital Fair. The regiment will make a full-dress parade, and there will be a grand promenade concert, with the full band of the regiment. The ceremony of receiving a stand of colors is an interesting and unusual one, and there will no doubt be a large attendance to see it, as well as to enjoy the music. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Collector of this port a communication of March 30 to the State Department, from the United States Legation at Caracas, to the effect that the Minister of Foreign Relations has given assurance that Government will abide by the construction of articles Nos. 20 and 21 of the decree closing the port of Maracaibo, but allowing vessels that should have cleared from the United States of America "within thirty days from the promulgation of the decree" to discharge and load, which makes the thirty days begin from the date of promulgation at Maracaibo March 26 instead of March 16, the date of promulgation at Caracas.

BROOKLYN.

The thirtieth reception of the Brooklyn Art Association will take place at the Art Building and Academy of Music on Monday evening next.

Dr. Schapp, of the Board of Education, gave instructions yesterday morning to the squad of Police which has been detailed to take the census under the Compulsory Education law.

William Muller, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to kill Peter Barnes, proprietor of a saloon at No. 114 Newell street, Greenpoint, at a late hour on Monday night. Muller was committed for examination yesterday morning by Justice Elliott.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, has granted a peremptory mandamus compelling Controller Powell to pay over to the Inebriates' Home twelve per cent. of the Excise funds, which is equal to about $24,000 per annum. The Controller announced yesterday that he would have the case taken at once to the Court of Appeals.

Mayor Hunter has not yet decided to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to receive the nominations which they refused to act upon at the meeting on Monday. There is no change in the aspect of affairs at the City Hall. "Boss" McLaughlin still insists on having his own men nominated for the Board of City Works, and the Mayor has not yet decided to submit to the "Boss" dictation.

Yesterday morning Frederick Schelling, a workman in the sugar refinery of the De Castro and Donner Manufacturing Company, while at work in the third story, slipped and fell through the hatchway to the ground floor, fatally fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where the case was pronounced hopeless.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a special committee appointed some time ago to inquire as to whether there was anything in the relations between Mr. Thomas Kinsella, a member of the board, and Mr. Thomas Fields, an employe of the board, which called for the action of members, reported in the negative, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

At a meeting of the joint committees of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Williamsburg, last evening, in Veteran's Hall, the programme for Decoration Day was completed. On Sunday, the 30th, the suburban cemeteries, including Calvary and Lutheran, will be decorated. On Monday the posts and other societies, civic and military, will march to East New-York, where they will join the New-York procession and proceed to Cypress Hills.

The dead body of a newly-born male infant (colored) was found yesterday at the rear of No. 31½ Flatbush avenue. The child presented evidences of having died by violence. The Police arrested Alice Ford, the mother of the infant, on a charge of infanticide. The prisoner is twenty-four years of age and unmarried. Maria Shepard, a woman who attended the woman Ford during her illness, was also arrested. Coroner Simms will investigate the case.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Board of Town Officers of Rye, James DeMott, Thomas K. Downing, and Theodore Van Amringe were appointed Excise Commissioners for the town.

Mr. E. Howland, long identified as the Cashier of the First National Bank of Yonkers, has retired from that position, and has been succeeded by Mr. William D. Olmsted.

The newly-appointed Excise Commissioners for the town of New-Rochelle held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing and receiving applications for licenses.

Fishermen along the Hudson River, especially in the neighborhood of Peekskill, complain of the lateness of the shad fishing season. Thus far very few fish have been taken in the river as far north as Peekskill, and, as it is now getting late in the season, the prospects are discouraging.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Public Works of Jersey City reorganized yesterday by the election of William W. Lee, President, and James Reid, Clerk. S. B. Dougherty was appointed Chief Engineer.

Samuel S. Brown, of Trenton, has been elected President of the New-Jersey Centennial Commissioners, and P. T. Quinn, of Newark, Secretary. The central office of the board will be at Trenton.

A child named Patrick Clinton, whose parents reside at No. 112 Essex street, Jersey City, was fatally scalded yesterday morning by the accidental upsetting of a kettle of boiling water upon him. Medical attendance was promptly procured, but no hopes of the child's recovery are entertained.

The State Homeopathic Society held its annual session in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday. Dr. H. F. Hunt, of Camden, First Vice President, occupied the chair in the absence of the President, Dr. R. M. Wilkinson. A vote of thanks was returned to the last Legislature for its refusal to enact special laws in the interest of the allopathic practitioners. The remainder of the business transacted was mainly routine.

The new Board of Freeholders of Hudson County organized yesterday by the election of Edward F. C. Young, Director. E. M. Kingsland was reappointed County Collector and Job Lippincott was chosen as counsel to the board. There was no election for Clerk or County Physician. It is estimated that there are from thirty to thirty-five applicants for the latter position. The remaining appointments will probably be made, and the standing committees announced, to-morrow.

The May term of the Hudson County Courts opened yesterday morning, Judge Knapp and Associate Judges Newkirk and Wiggins on the bench. Judge Knapp charged the Grand Jury. The most important feature of his charge was his reference to the frauds which were attempted by the Board of Canvassers. "Whoever," said he, "seeks to cheat the people out of their voice, is guilty of treason of the worst and most dangerous kind. There is no danger under our form of government when the people are permitted a free choice, but when such an expression is suppressed, the form secures nothing. It is the duty of the Grand Jury to find out such cases and present them to the court."

[Advertisement.]
THE "MAY" HAT FOR GENTLEMEN is emphatically that introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Call and make an early selection.

[Advertisement.]
Strike pain with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Annihilate catarrh with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Both are standard remedies. Sold everywhere. Depot No. 69 Chatham st., corner Chambers.

[Advertisement.]
BAROMETERS IN THE BOOTS
Is a name often applied to corns and bunions. Your best way to cure them is with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. One application will give immediate relief.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass, May 4.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 531 head. Prices were inclined to depreciate, but there was not much change. On some lots there was a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb. Western Steers sold at 6¾c.@7¾c., live weight. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,598 head. No flock of Sheep sold at as high prices as last week within full ½c. ₱ lb. Not much fancy stock on sale. Sales in lots at $3@$3 75 each; extra, $4@$7 25; fancy Lambs, 8c. ₱ lb. Veal Calves brought $4 50@$8.

THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 4.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 31c. Resin steady at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 50 for hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $1 65.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—Printing Cloths quiet at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for best Standard and Extra 64x64 spot goods, with a better supply in the market.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Lessing, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bowen, Mrs. H. Werthheimer, Mrs. Jeannette Danziger, Manuel Fried, P. P. Kissinger, Mrs. Elizabeth Kissinger, Miss Auguste Kissinger, Masters Albert and Robert Kissinger; Miss Mary Roelle, Mrs. Charles E. Wendt, John R. Planten, Vice Consul of the Kingdom of Holland; Mrs. Annie Planten, Master Herman and Miss Mary Planten, Mr. and Mrs. F. Walter and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Demling, Miss Emma Demling, Julius Fehr, Mrs. J. Bernstein and infant, John Anderegg, Christ. Dollenbach, M. Herman A. A. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Franck, Misses Berina and Henriette Wermser, Mrs. Marie Neuendorff, Miss Lizzie Neuendorff, Mrs. C. G. Passow, three children, and servant; H. L. Gabain, H. S. Barue, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Frey, Mrs. Henriette Disch, Mrs. Sophia Weilmann and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Vocke and child, Mrs. Anna Weis, A. Montpelier, G. Meyer, Henry Lob, John Grunbacher, John Hertel, Miss Louise Jacobs, Mrs. Friderike Levy and two children, C. Scheiding, George Hollrock, H. Hosmehl, Mrs. J. Wertheimer, S. Kelb, J. Frankenstein, S. Lasorowitsch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aschermann and two children, Mrs. Anna Nietebock, Jacob Blum, Friederike Markwell, Miss Selma Leven son, Mr and Mrs. S. Mendel Phillips, Misses Jenny and Sarah Phillips Mrs. Cary Jaeger and infant, Mrs. Emilie Rosenheim, Max Fraenkel, Mr. and Mrs. Herm Korn and two children, Chr. Rado, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lebherz, Misses Katy and Fanny Reichwarcild, Mrs. Betty Adler, Misses Emma and Ottilie Adler, master Arthur Adler, M. Neger, J. Neger, Jacob H. Mayer, Aug. Berman, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Stein, Mrs. Rosalie Meyer, Miss Therese Meyer, Albert Gayler, Mrs. S. Kesaler and infant, Mr. and Mrs. William Tiede, Miss Emma Tiede, Lincoln Tiede, Masters Edward and Otto Tiede, Gustavus Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Georg Schäfer, Carl Theyer, Misses C. and E. Eichberg, Mrs. H. Ullmann, Miss A. Ullmann, Louis Moos, Mrs. Emma Schurz, Miss Lina Bouginé, Mrs. Julia Kraus, Miss Elise Knapp, David Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Lothar Harms and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Max Zabel, Herman berger, H. F. Schirner, Jul. F. Schirner, Mr. and Mrs. Friedr. Schmemann and child, John H. Franzen, F. W. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gross, Ernst R. Horstig, Robert T. Turner.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—M. Graham, G. L. Hill, Miss J. Robinson, Mrs. C. M. Brown, Dr. H. L. Smith, W. A. Marginson, Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. N. G. Clark, Mrs. Carter, F. M. Badgley, C. H. Kelly, F. Ehling, E. C. Black and wife, Mrs. C. W. Staudart, Mrs. S. H. Standart, H. Solomon, F. B. Folsom, M. Abraham, J. Waller, Jr., F. F. Cutter, J. Schofield, P. H. Russell, Miss B. Hennessy, P. S. Griffin, W. L. Pope, Mrs. S. Carson, Mrs. D. K. Catherwood, D. T. Dunn, L. Hines, T. Thompson, wife, and servant; C. A. Pratt, T. G. Buck, G. A. Williamson J. Crosby, W. B. Thaxton, W. Hoffman, L. F. Brundage and wife, J. Church, T. Onalters, E. Burke, J. M. Swau, J. H. A. Bruce, wife, and child; Mrs. M. A. Wood, P. Buruham, P. Veltum, Mrs. M. Grove, Miss B. Ferrill, H. Peacock and son, F. M. Parker, J. R. Adams, C. A. Hobert, C. Yacoutal, Mrs. J. Keil and son, F. D. Miller, J. Hart, A. H. Shipman, B. H. Morgan, H. W. McComber, F. Reneille, J. Upton, J. S. Perkins, Miss H. Sternberg, J. Fleming, wife, and child; Mr. Craik, H. E. Smith, P. Makin, S. P. Mance, Miss A. Smith, Miss M. Connor, Miss M. Murphy, R. McKinney, Mrs. Ida Topp, Miss C. Miller, and 130 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:53 | Sun sets....7:00 | Moon sets....6:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:29 | Gov. Island..8:18 | Hell Gate....9:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, MAY 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Lessing, (Ger.,) Toosbury, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; E. C. Blodle, Pierce, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Susan A. Blaisdell, Sawyer, Antiers for orders, Carver & Barnes; Gazelle, Duntze, Point-a-Pitre, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Oslo, (Norw.,) Olsen, Riga, &c., Teteau, Bockmann & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Keen, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Brig Amy A. Lane, Carver, Cadiz, Walsh & Field.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Norwich, Conn.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Fernandina April 30, and Port Royal May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpeke.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston May 1, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 2, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Mary Goodell, (of Searsport,) Sweetser, Padang Jan. 7, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Antoniette C., (Ital.,) Trapani, Genoa 59 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 17; was 14 ds. west of Bermuda, with strong W. and N. W. winds; April 24, lat. 33, lon. 65, spoke brig R. M. Hassell, Gonld, from Messina for Boston, with loss of foremast; had it carried away in a gale 55 ds. previous in the Gulf Stream; wanted no assistance.

Bark Silo, (Norw.,) Tellecsen, 24 za 16 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Giuseppe Accame, (Ital.,) Mamero, Genoa 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sarah, (of New Haven,) Briggs, Port Spain, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar, molasses, and passengers to D. Trowbridge & Co. Had N. E. and N. W. winds; started cargo and lost three hogsheads of molasses. Left in port schrs. S. L. Davis, Cottrell, for St. Johns, N. B., in 2 ds.; Mary E. Graham, Morris, seeking; Emma McAdam, Much, sailed for Fernandina April 8.

Schr. Kate E. Rich, (of Absecom,) Doughty, Savannah, April 15, with lumber and iron for Philadelphia; put into this port in distress, having lost masts and rigging.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lessing, for Hamburg; Manhattan, for Liverpool; ship Philosopher, for Liverpool; barks Serene, for Montevideo; Elba, for Havana; brig Daniel Trowbridge, for Barbados; schr. M. Vassar, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Alpha, (Norw.,) Monsen, from Ronen, arr. 3d and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, came up this A. M., and reports being 14 ds. W. or Bermuda, with strong S. W. and N. W. gales. April 28, lat. 31, lon. 68, spoke bark Ulrica, (Swed.,) from London, for Wilmington, N. C., 40 ds. out.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, May 3.—Arr. sch. L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, Philadelphia.

HAVANA, May 3.—Arr. brig Elizabeth, Stubbs, Zaza, for New-York, leaky.

sld. steamer W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola.

May 4.—Arr. steamer Wilmington, Holmes, New-Orleans; brig Merriwa, Downs, Portland.

Sld. sch. John Rose, Cellum, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, May 2.—Arr. brigs Waubun, Spencer, Havre; Oyster Bed Lass, (Br.,) Hooper, Baltimore; Prairie Rose, Greenleaf, Philadelphia; schr. Albert H. Waite, Pettengill, Portland.

Sld. barks Mary, (Br.,) McIntosh, N. of Hatteras; Ophir, (Norw.,) do.; brigs D. C. Chapman, Knight, do.; Belle Starr, (Br.,) Oakin, do.; schrs. L. W. Wheeler, Bowman, do.; Annie Lewis, Aldrich, do.; steamer Marina, (Br.,) Trottman, Falmouth.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 4.—The Pamlico has been spoken at sea, dismasted.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York April 24 for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

MOVILLE, May 4.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Portland April 24, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

LONDON, May 4.—The following vessels have sld. for the United States: Jantsen, Laurel, Osterad, Matchless, Shelbourne, Jane Fish, Erie, The Red, Beiti-te, Emily Lawther, Gessner, Shakespeare, Mercur, Rana, Flower of the Fal, and Daniel Webster.

Arr. from the United States April 28, Toro, Ondina, Polar, Lequeito, and Pedro Maresiany.

Arr. May 1, Frankland Rangers, and British America.

Arr. May 3, Olga, Gungner, Slyboots, Pantaer, (the latter at Deal,) Hakon Jarl, Veronica, Brazos, Sunbeam, Locksley Hall, Zemindar, Emily Augusta, Ebbana, Birmingham, Maria, (Capt. Liguori,) Ocean